

USA 1776 1976



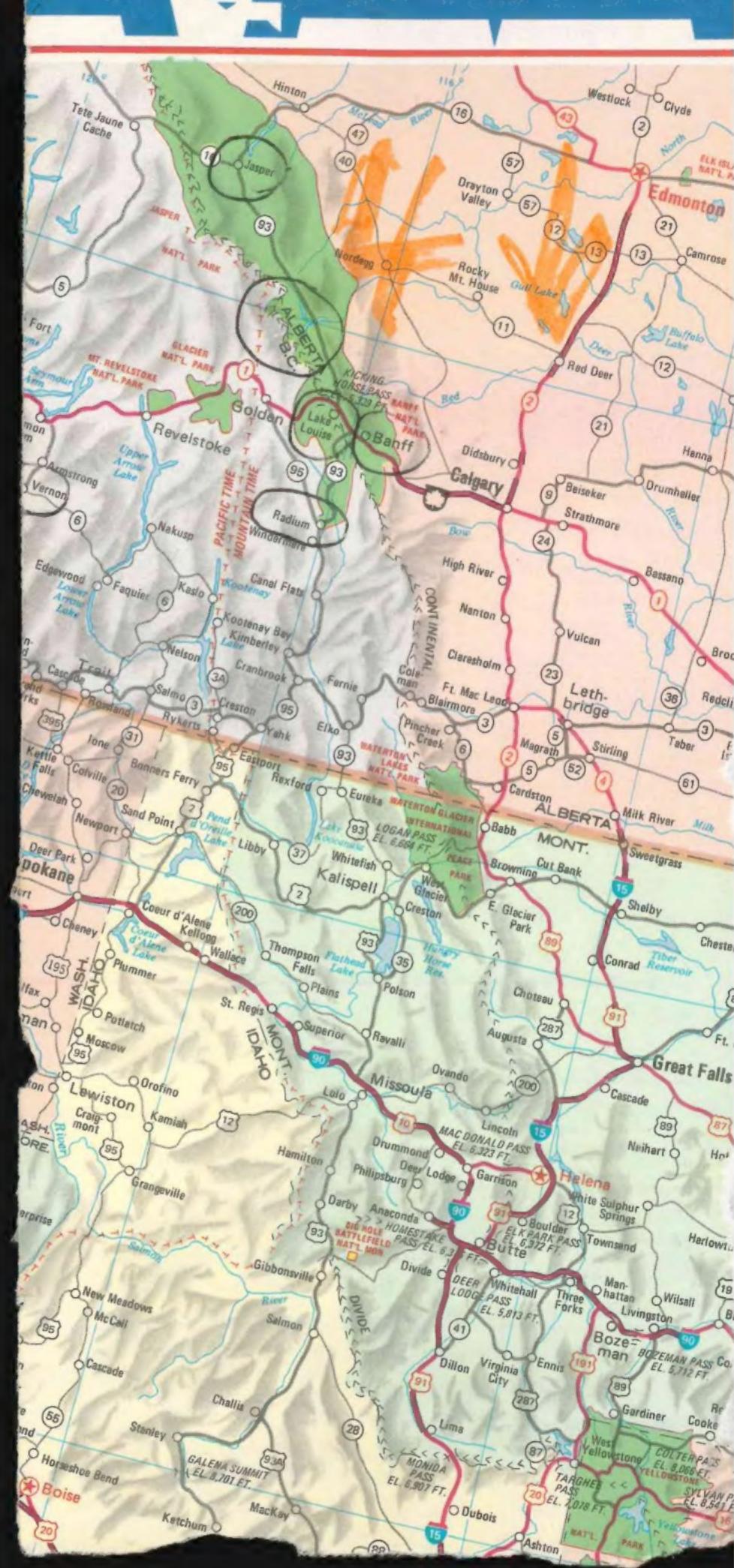
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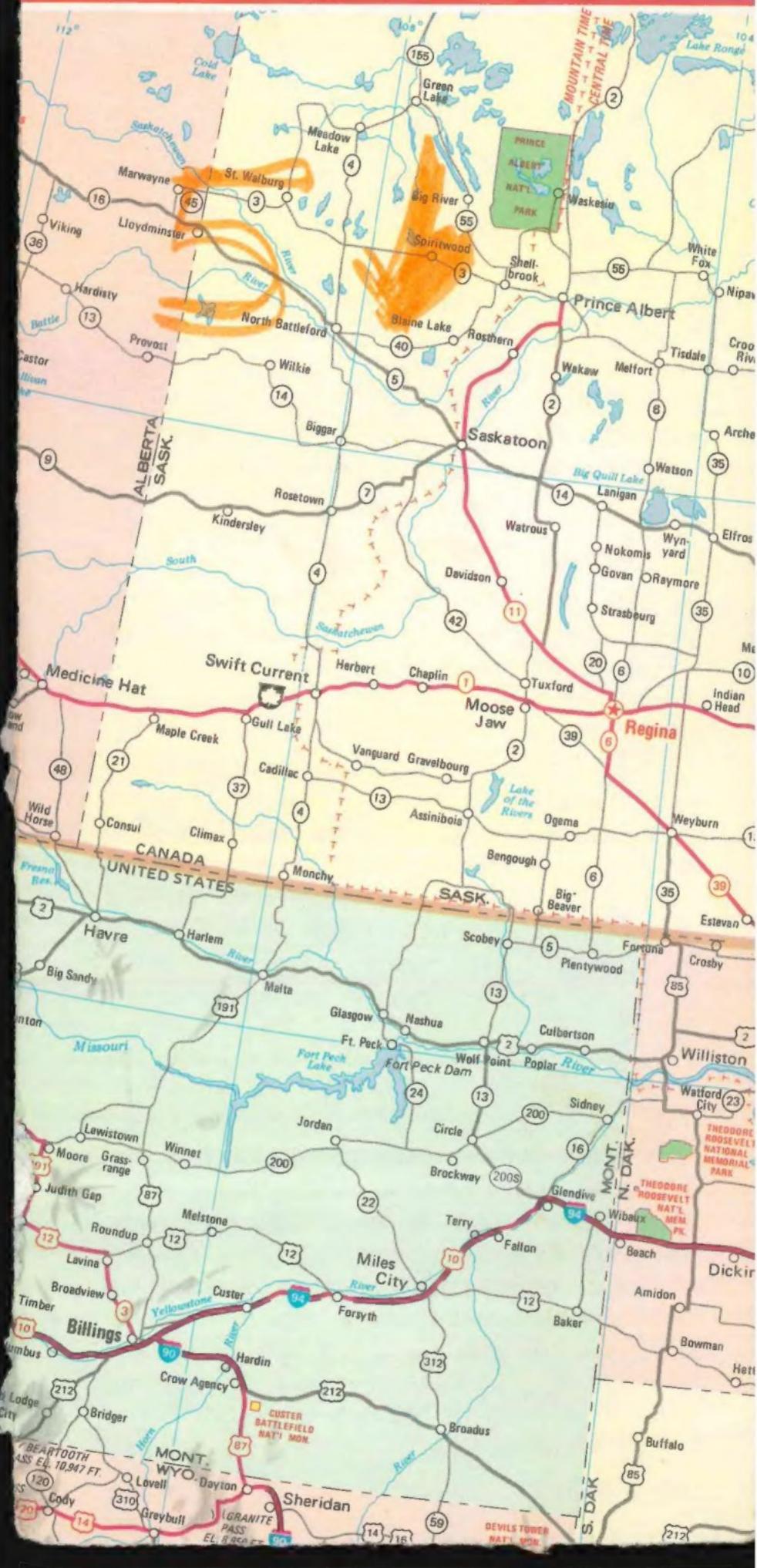
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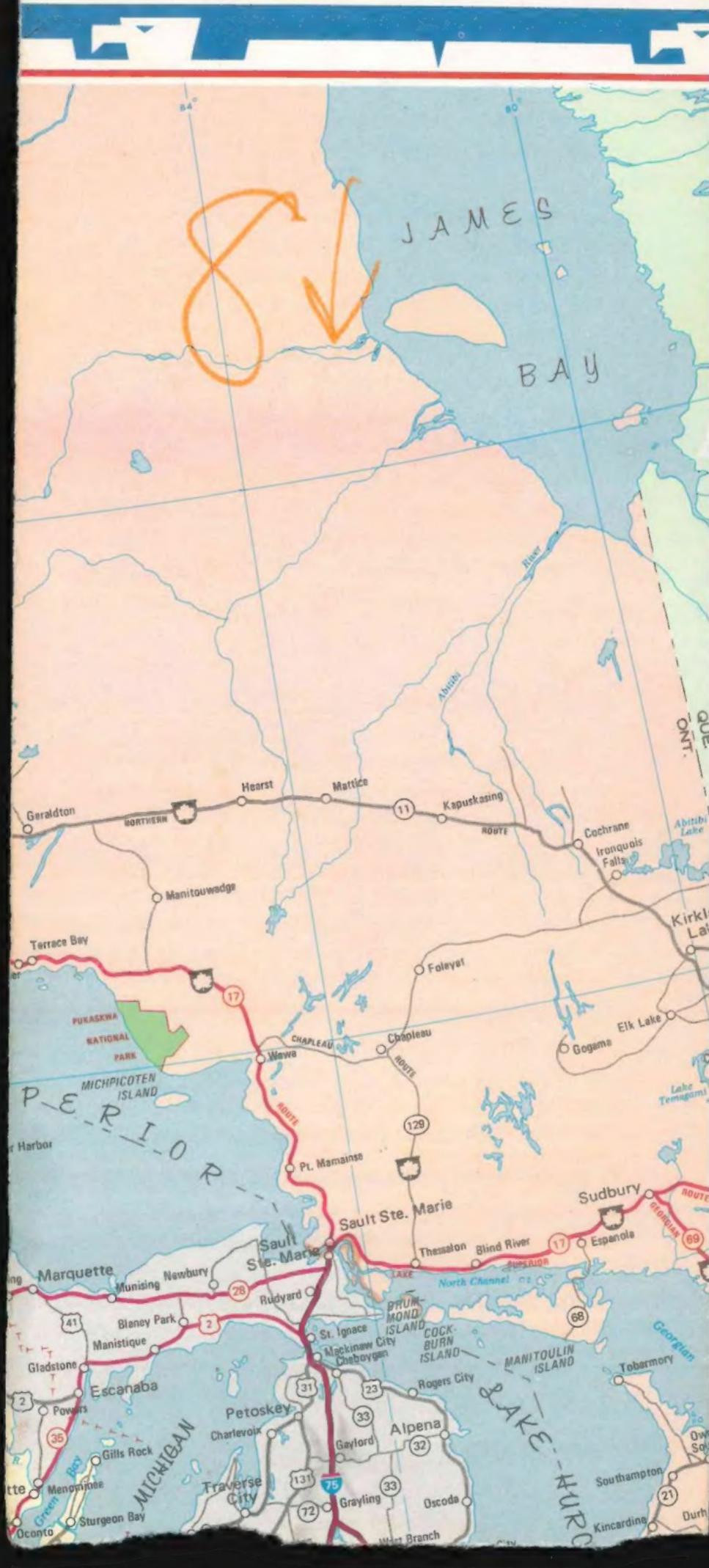


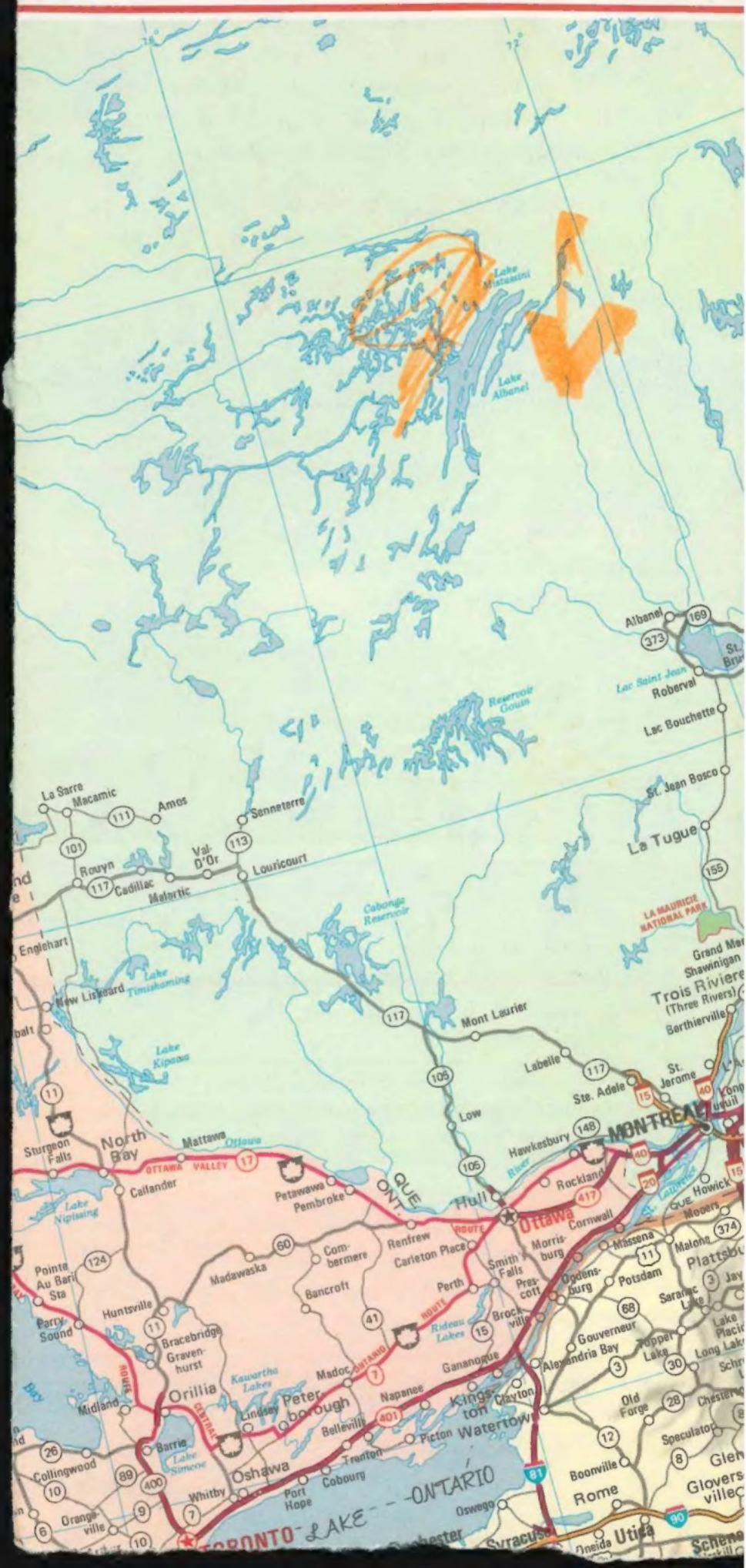




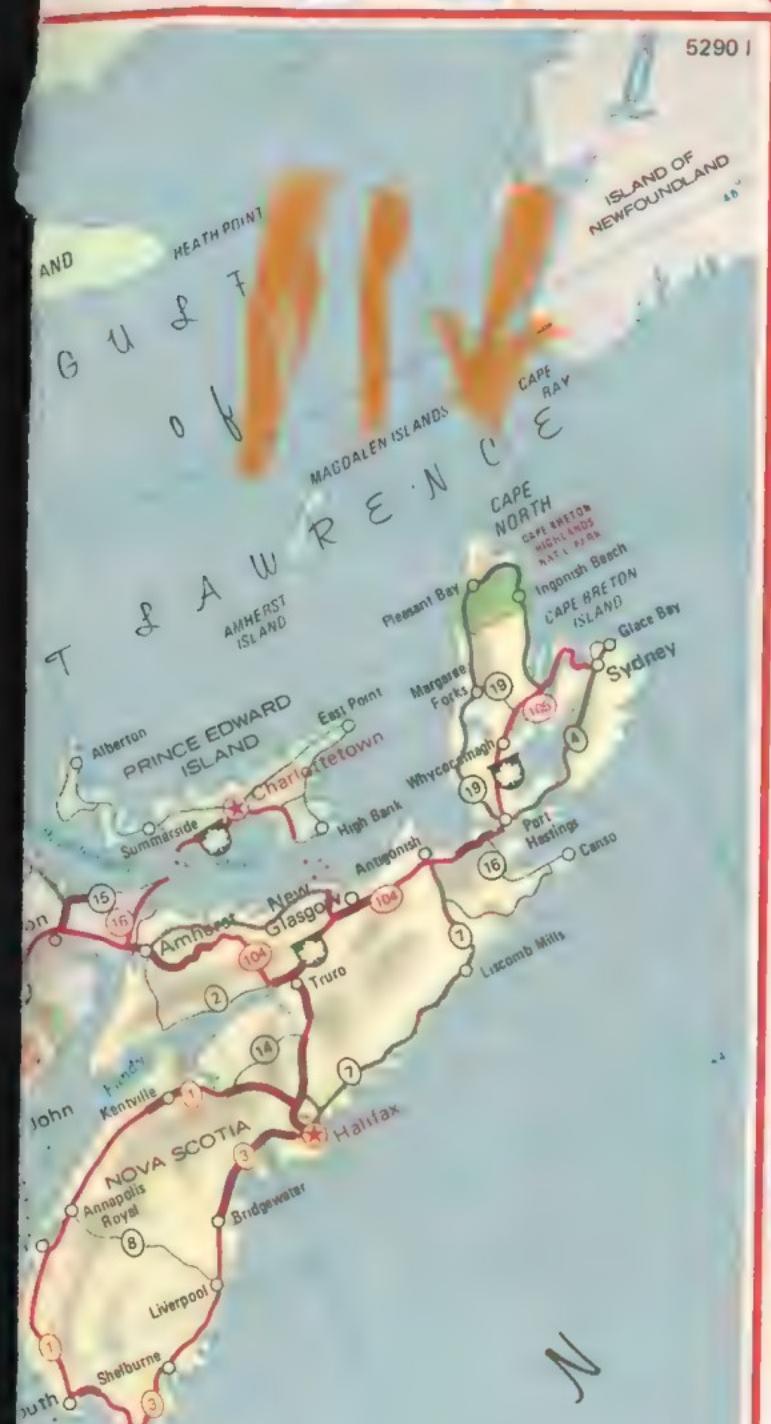




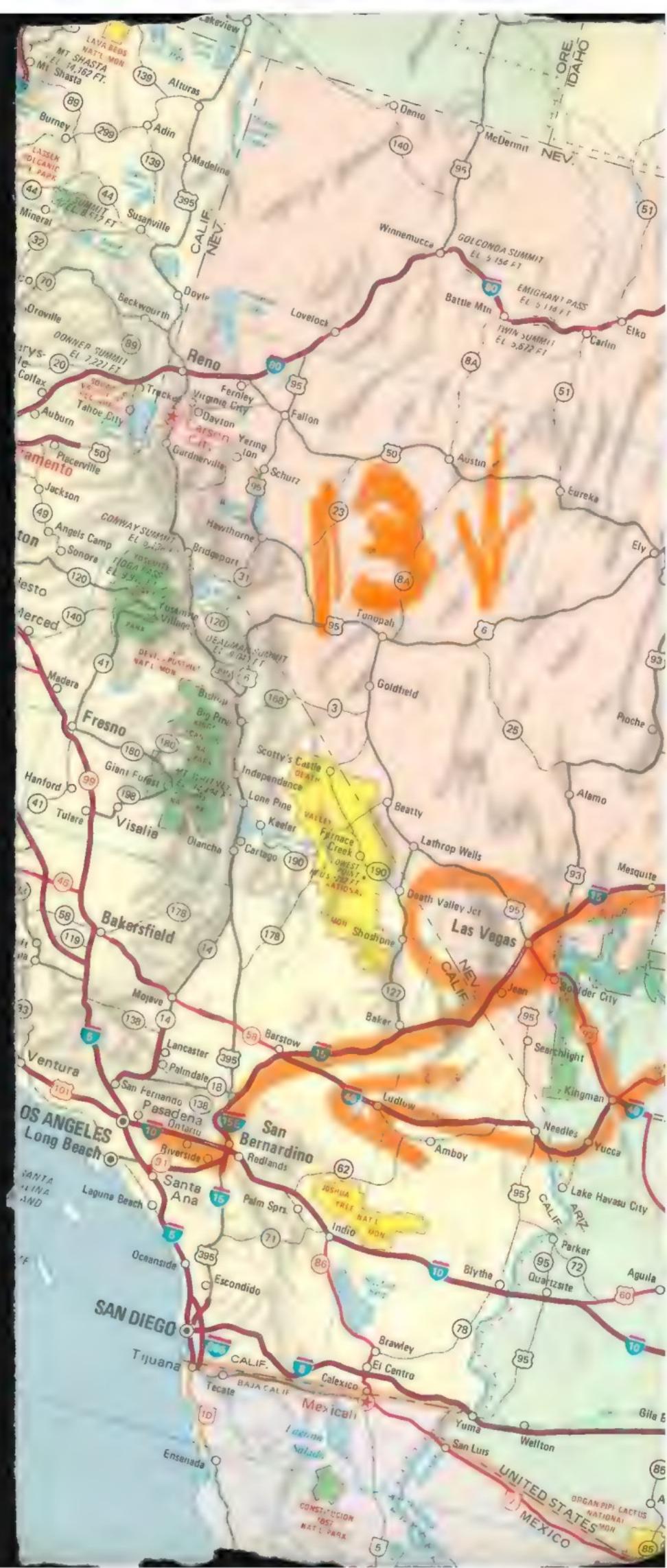


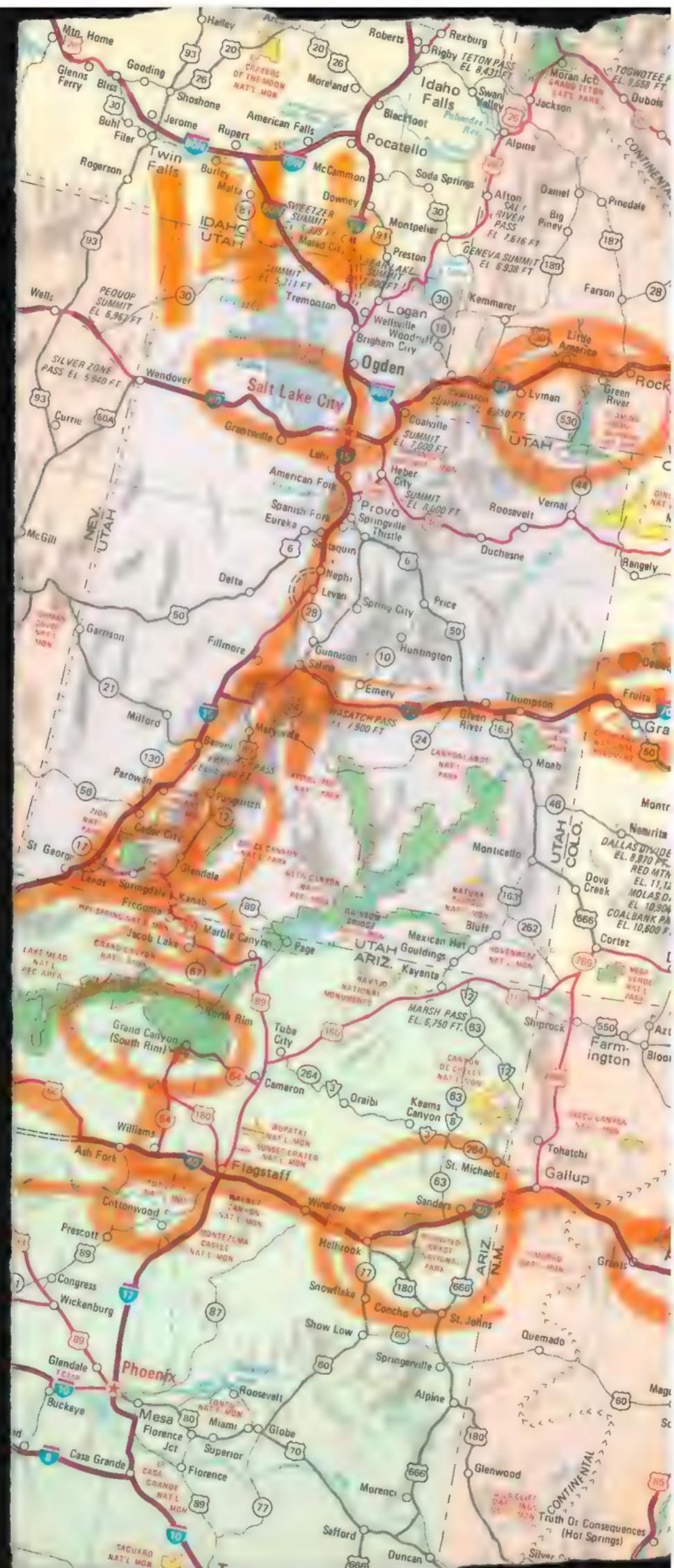


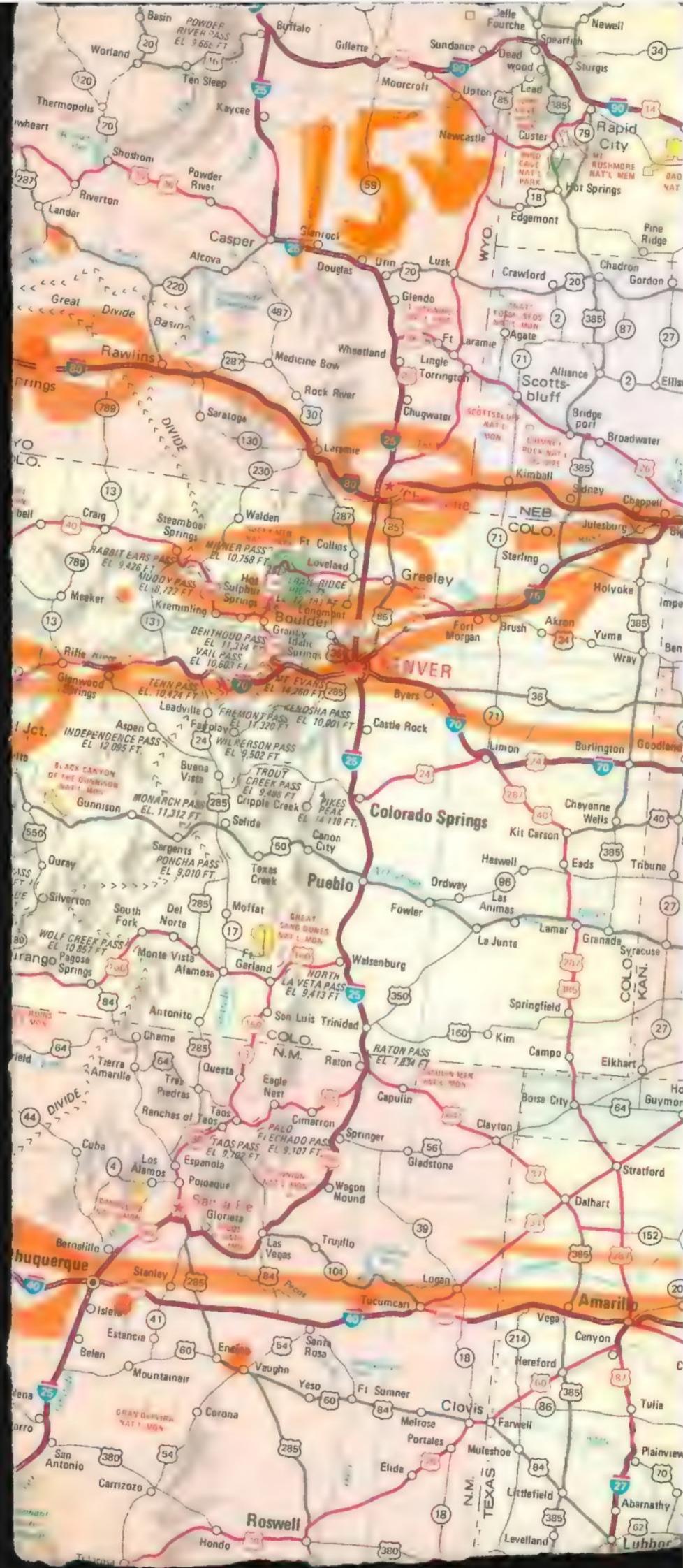


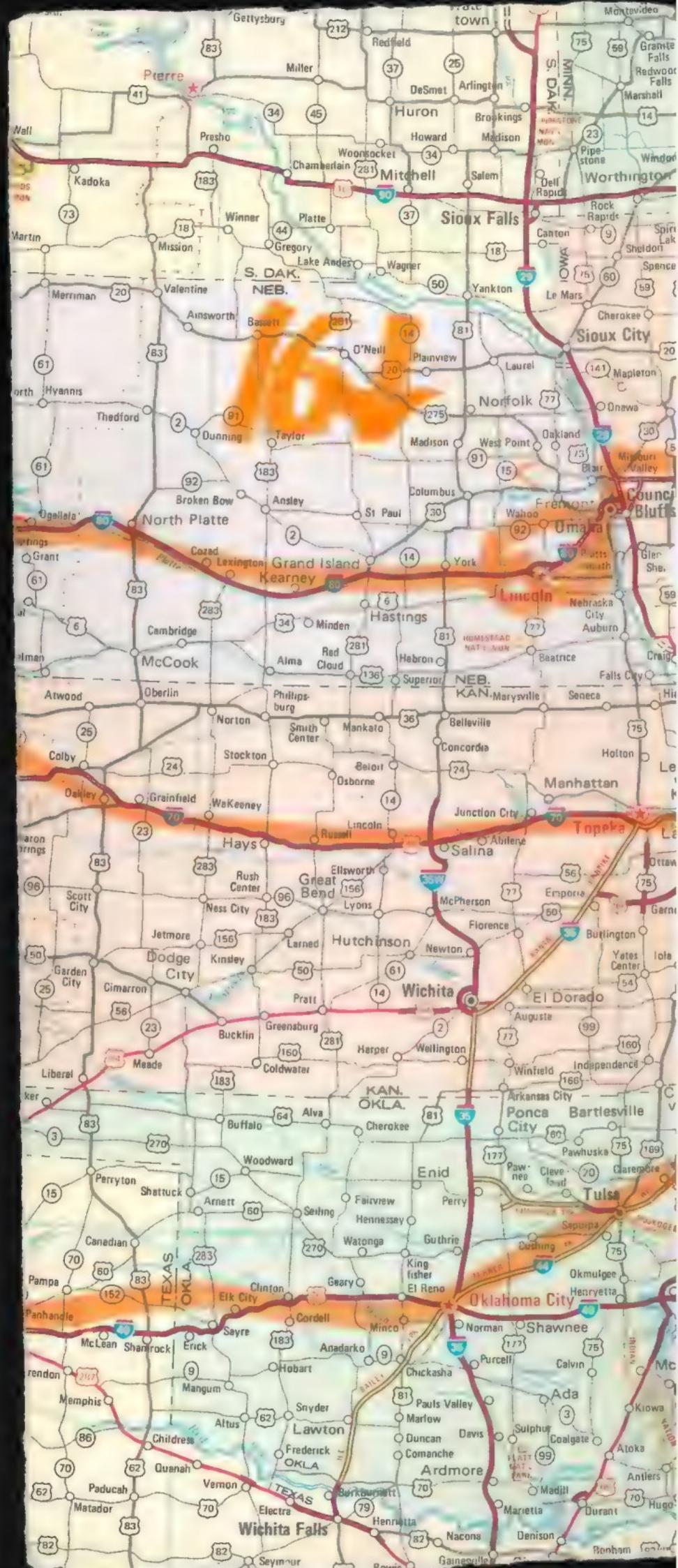


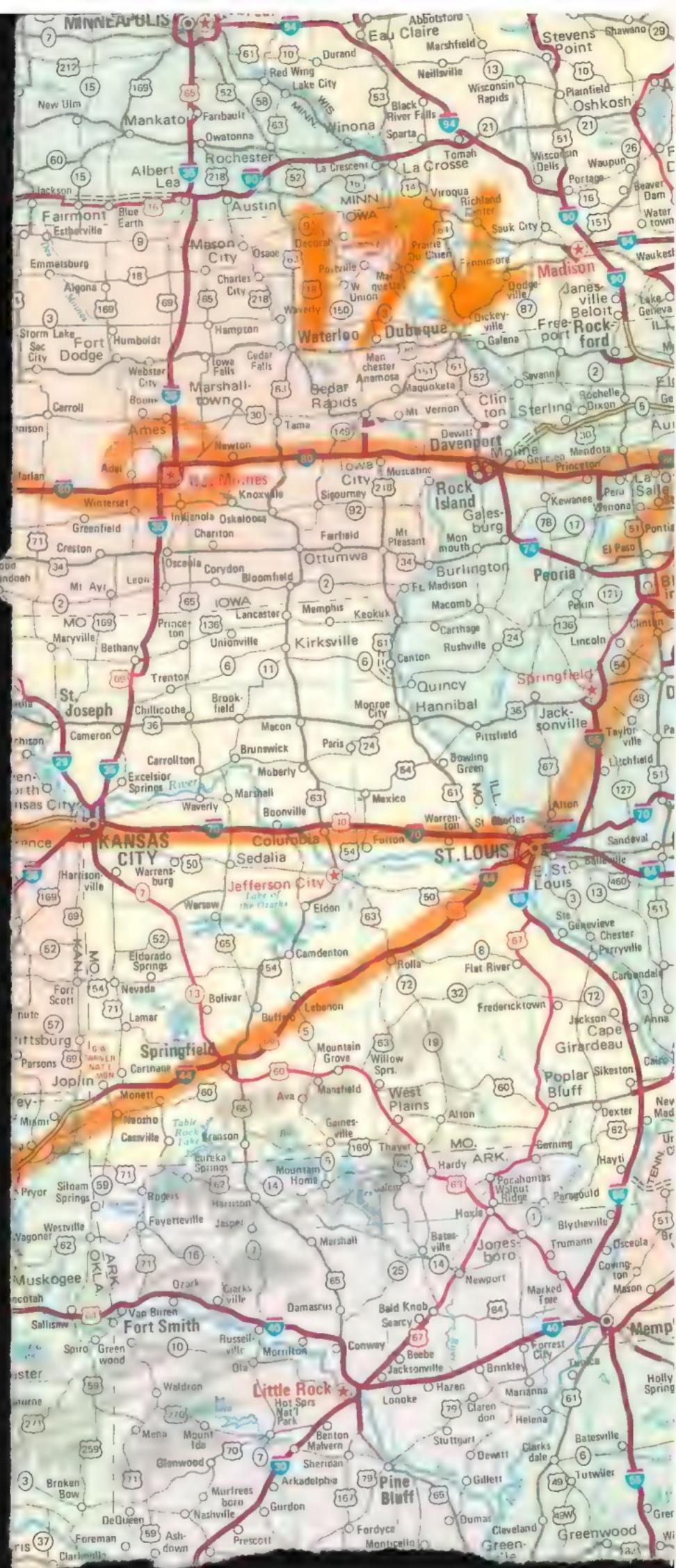


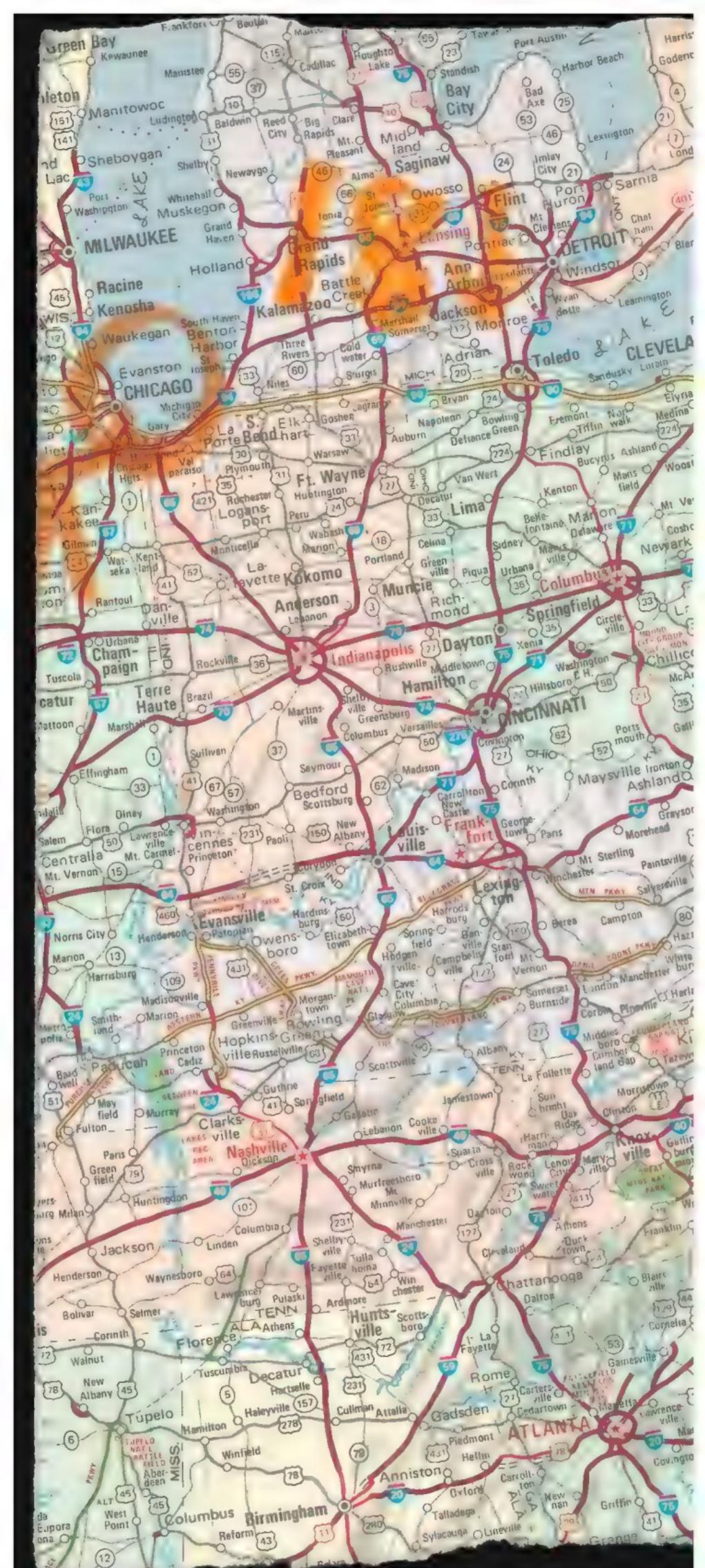






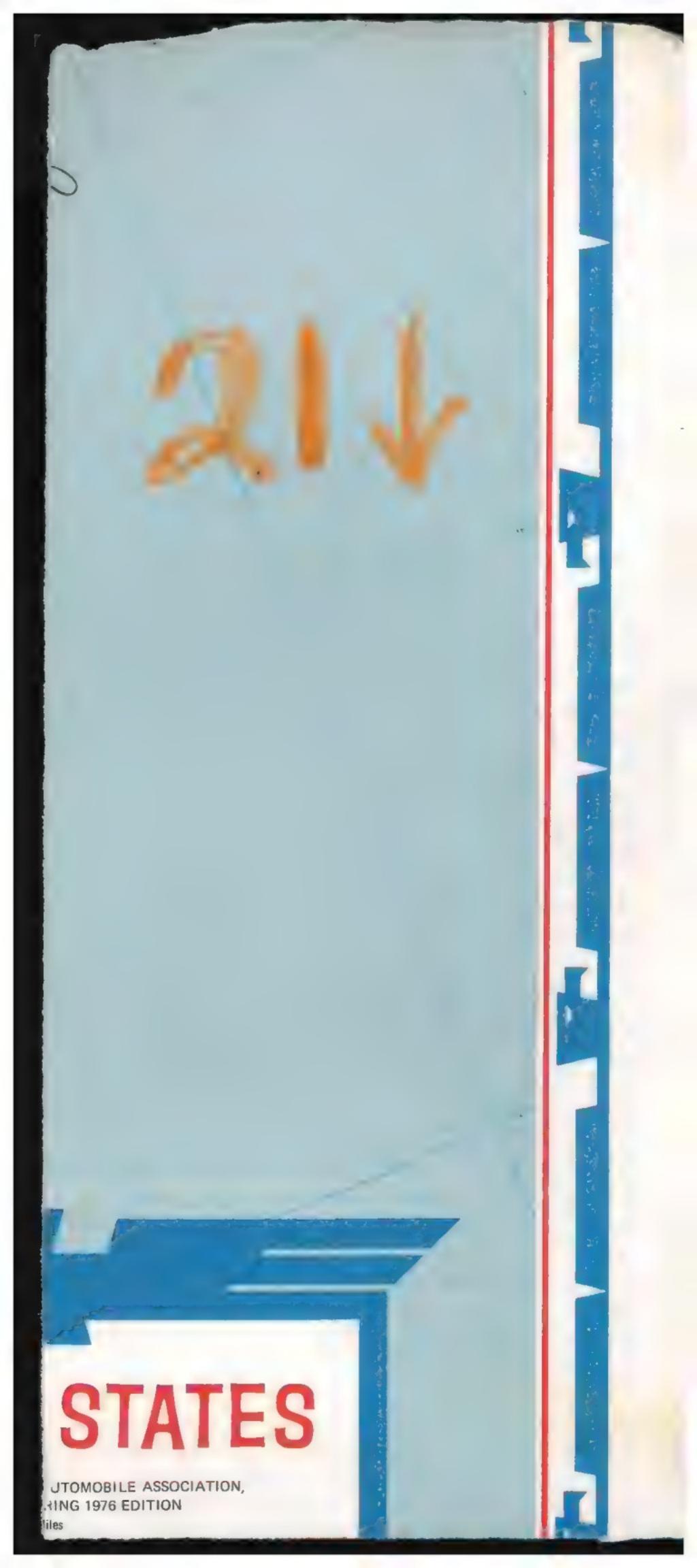












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AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION,
WINTER 1976 EDITION
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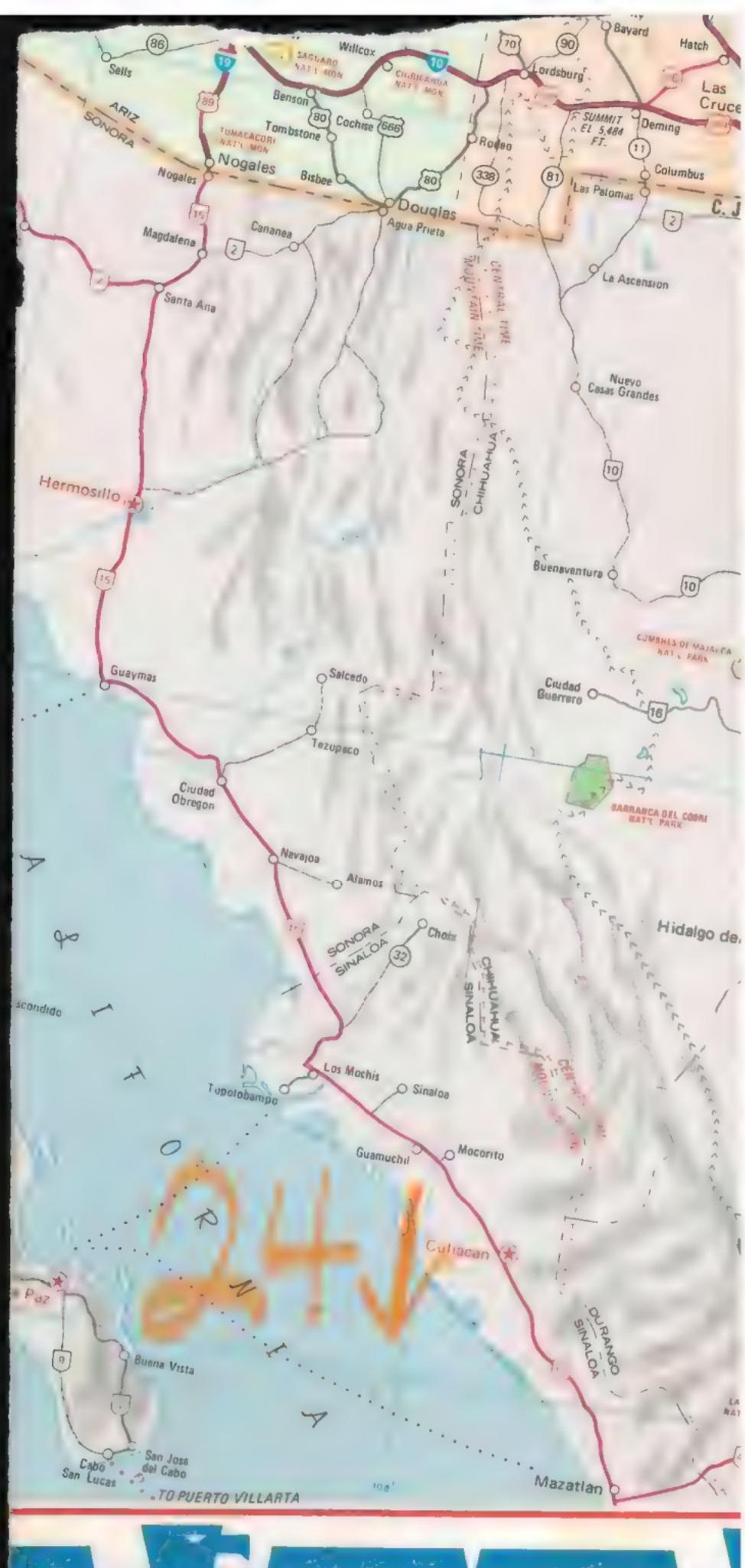


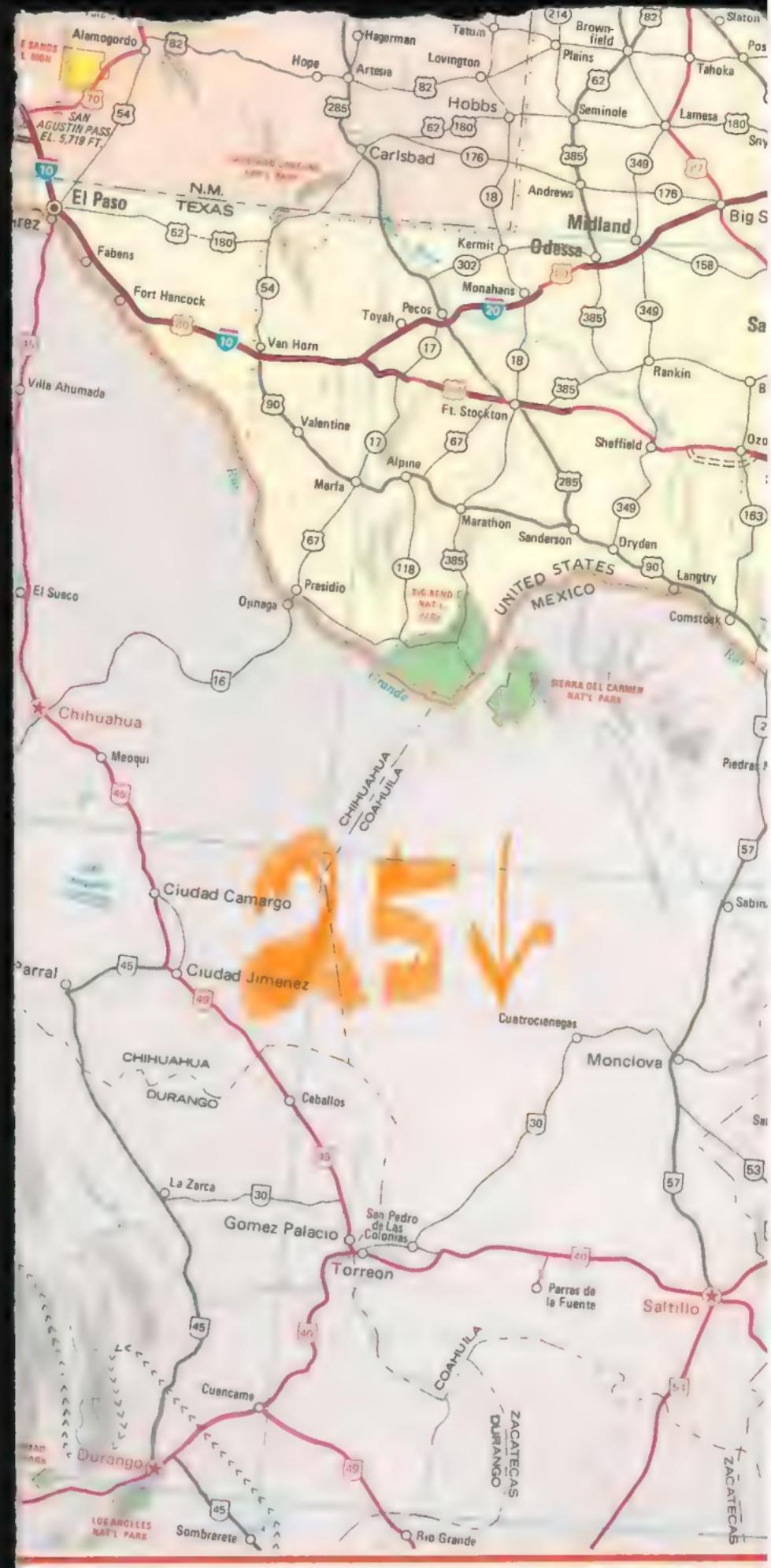
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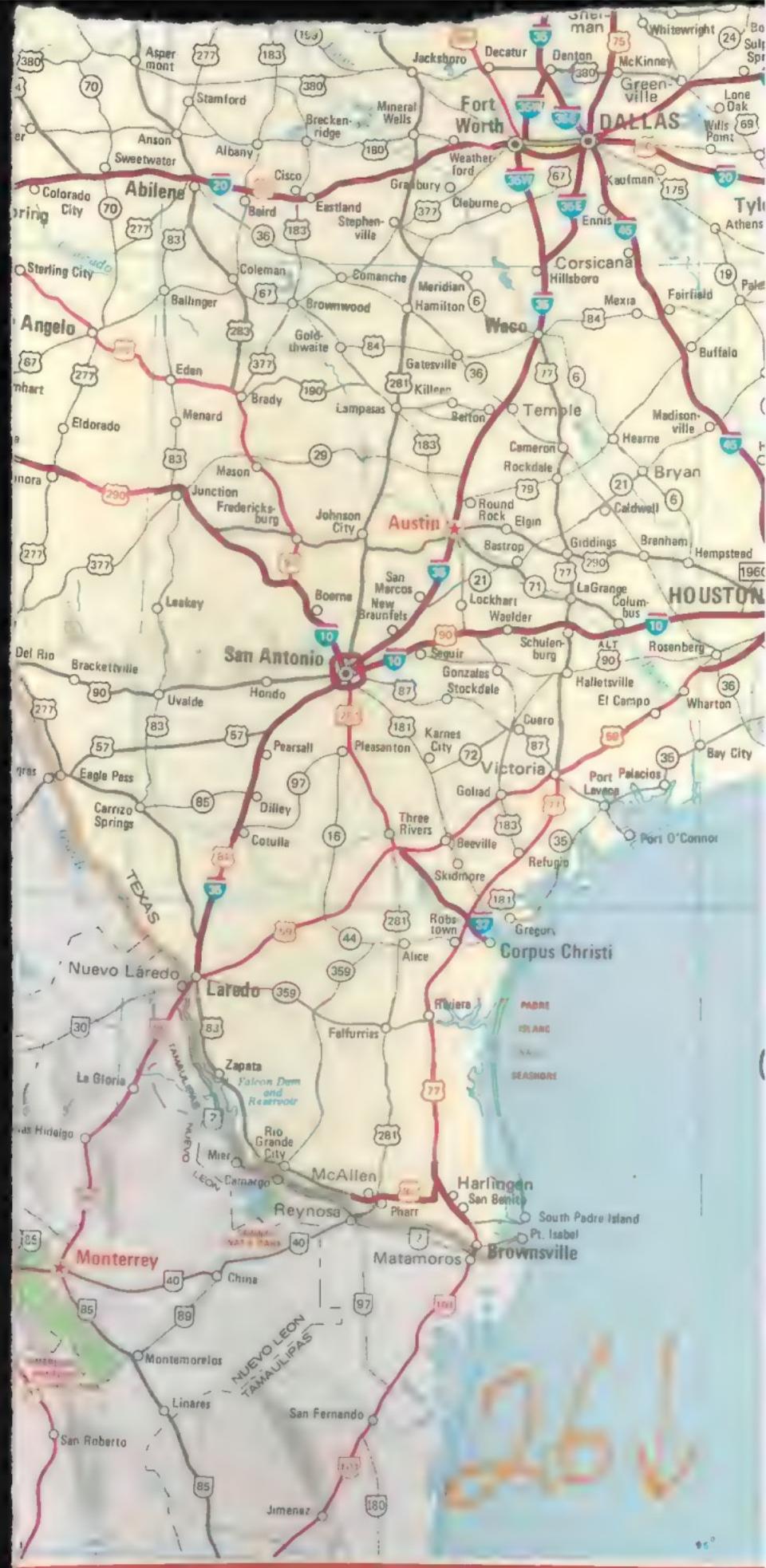


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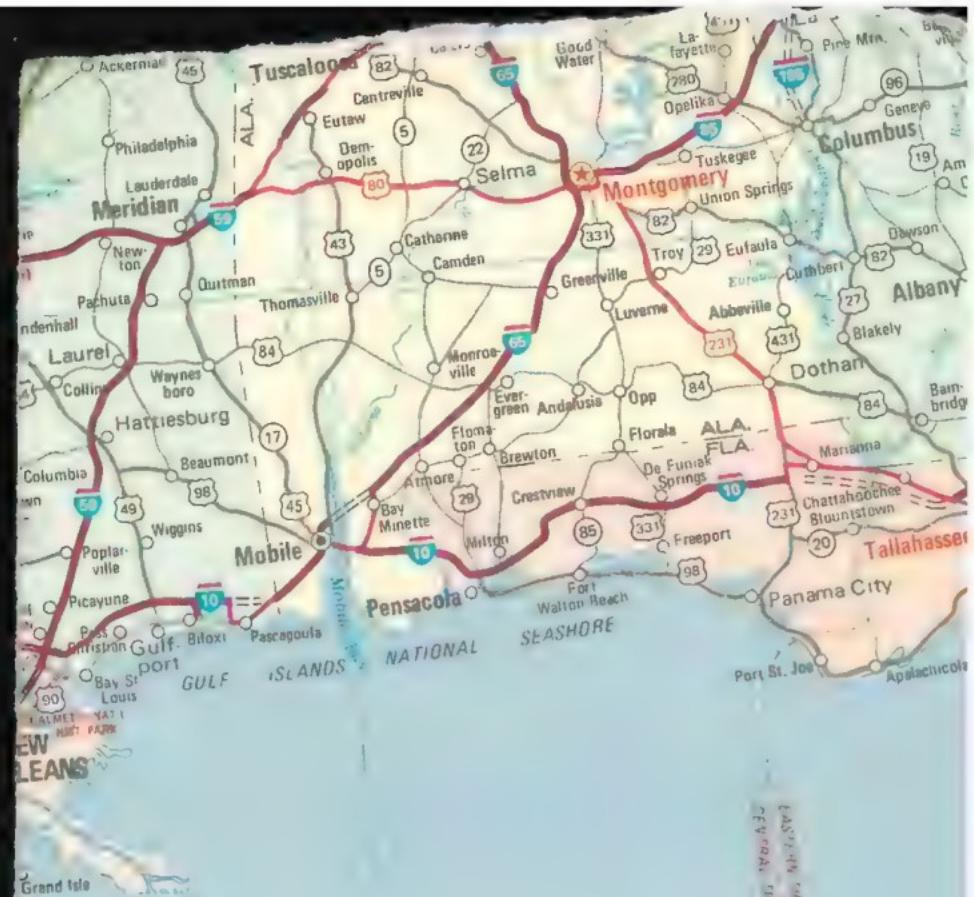
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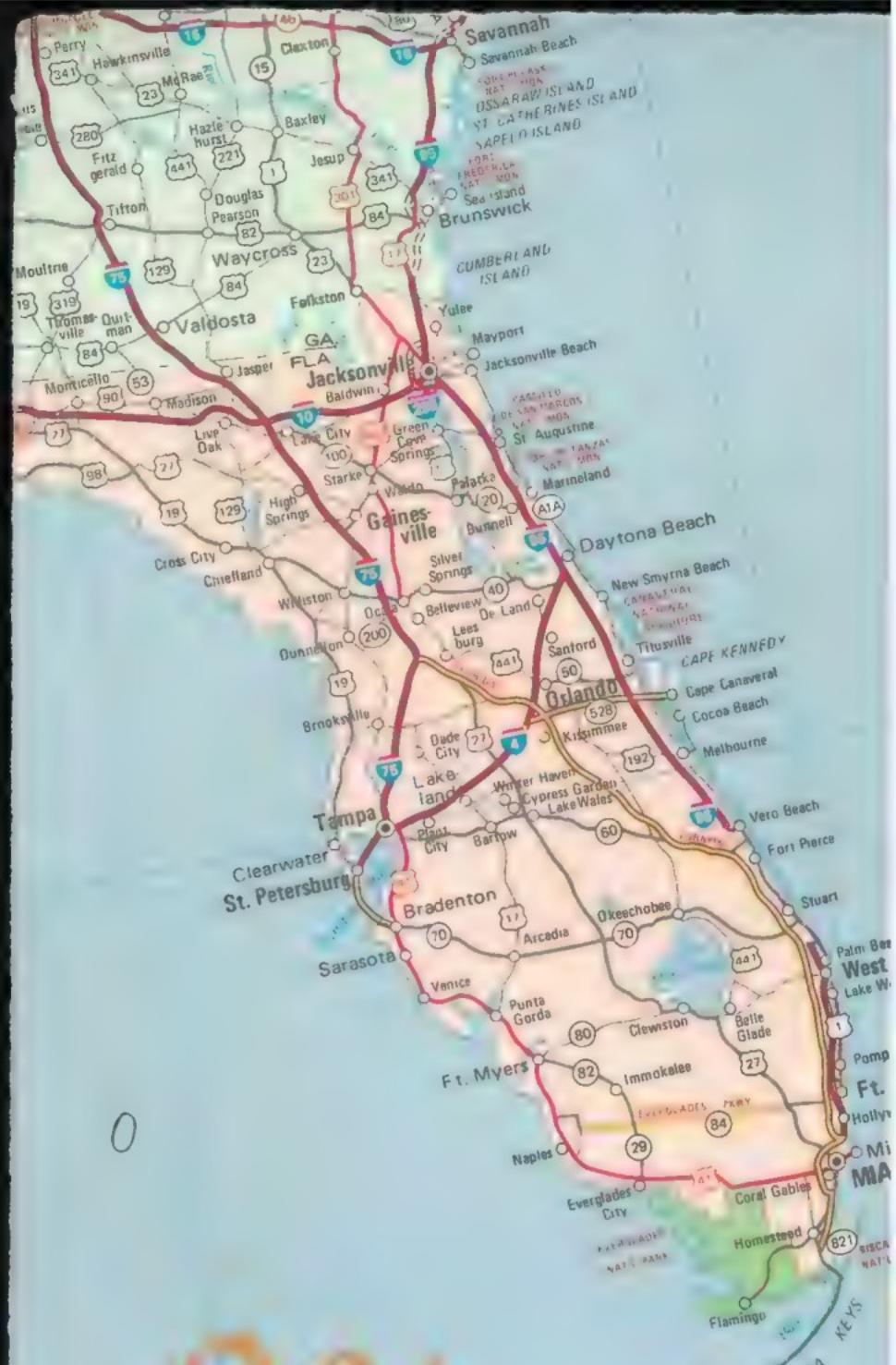
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-  Indian
-  Trans-Canada
-  Quebec "Auto-Route"
-  Mexico
-  Federal Capitals
-  State & Provincial Capitals
-  Park Areas
-  National Monuments

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150 MILES OR 144.8 KILOMETERS

CONIC PROJECTION

HIGHWAY CLASSIFICATION

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THE UNITED STATES

THREE THOUSAND MILES from sea to sea, a climate that ranges from subarctic to subtropical, elevations more than 20,500 feet from lowest point to highest — the U.S.A. is a land of startling contrasts. Even its culture is a rich composite: almost every nation on earth has sent settlers here to see the young democracy to maturity. Yet America also has its homogeneity, created by rapid transportation and communication. In 1976, the Bicentennial aims toward a greater appreciation of all that is America — past, present and future. And over 1500 communities are part of the birthday plans, proudly displaying their individual roles in the Nation's development.

This map is designed to help you plan for this special occasion, whether you enjoy Revolutionary battlefields, contemporary craftstyles or your city's plans for its tomorrow. Consider your alternatives, then set out! For, as the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration reminds us, now is the time to re-examine what made us, evaluate our present selves and move toward what we want to be.



THE CONTINUING REVOLUTION:

"A LITTLE REBELLION now and then," said Thomas Jefferson, "is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical." And rebel they did – on April 19, 1775, when Revere's hurried alarm summoned Lexington's 77 Minutemen to confront more than 700 British regulars. The first shots fired here led to the death of eight militiamen and initial defeat. But at Concord the British were routed and "the shot heard 'round the world" rallied the colonies to revolution.

Today, Massachusetts proudly claims the title Birthplace of American Liberty; the east coast is recognized as its nurturing place. But just as vital to freedom's growth are the historic places throughout the Nation where our ancestors dreamed, planned and died to make their new world a reality. The following brief look at history is intended to give you a continuing sense of their perspective – from its beginnings.

SPAIN WAS THE FIRST farsighted nation to settle in the present United States, founding St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565. However, England and France were not far behind. By the end of the 16th century, French settlements extended from the Great Lakes to Louisiana with the Mississippi River as a connecting thoroughfare. England established Jamestown (1607) and Plymouth Colony (1620), encouraging further exploration of the east coast. By 1763, British domination was established by victories in the French and Indian Wars; with it came stricter regulation of the colonies. The self-reliant settlers soon chafed under such restrictions as the forced quartering of Redcoats. Igniting the Revolutionary fuse were the Stamp and Townshend Acts of the 1760's, creating taxation without representation. Indignant Rhode Islanders, their sea trade restricted, attacked the British revenue ship *Gaspee* in 1772. And on the same day that Lord North introduced a bill rescinding all duties except those on tea, five rioting colonists were killed by British soldiers in the Boston Massacre. Three years later, local citizens in warpaint literally liquidated 340 pounds of English tea in Boston Harbor. When King George III retaliated by restricting political freedom in all the colonies, he lost much of his Loyalist support.

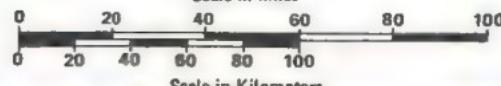
As Boston assumed the forefront of Patriot resistance, the other colonies were clearly creating their own political contributions. In May 1774, the Virginia House of Burgesses at Williamsburg met covertly to establish the need for a Continental Congress. Philadelphia agreed to be the site of the first convention in October. Here, such legal and political giants as Patrick Henry, George Washington, John and Samuel Adams and John Jay sent a formal petition of grievances to the King and established a boycott of British goods. Patriots at Concord wisely prepared themselves for action, while Gen. Thomas Gage, commander of the King's army, viewed the situation with distaste from his headquarters at Boston. Thus, the stage was well set for revolution by the spring of 1775 when Gage and his men set out to seize the military stores and squelch further defiance.

Although Capt. Parker's Minutemen at Lexington were numerically overwhelmed by the British, they accomplished their task; the time lapse created by the skirmish enabled citizens of nearby Concord to hide their munitions. Gage was later driven back at North Bridge, and the colonists were triumphant. The King's men, still largely unconcerned with "the acts of a rude rabble," were further surprised that year with heavy losses at Bunker Hill near Boston, and the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, New York, by the audacious Ethan Allen. Patriot plans for a quick victory were soon squelched, however, when American Col. Benedict Arnold's disastrous attempt to capture Quebec ended all hopes of controlling the Canadian frontier.

As '76 dawned, both Britain and the Colonies braced themselves for a protracted struggle. Troops under George Washington finally pushed the British from Boston. Sir William Howe, the new British commander, decided to set the second stage of the war in New York, where he could draw upon northern New

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England's resources. For their part, the colonists rallied to give a name to their cause at the second Continental Congress, ratifying the Declaration of Independence on July 4. The document, which justified the Revolution on the basis of God-given rights, succeeded in uniting the uncertain nation. It also helped stem the disappointment of Washington's several defeats throughout New York later that year.

The British charged optimistically into 1777, capturing the colonial capital of Philadelphia. Driving south, Commander Howe neglected his newly won New York territories; his lieutenant, Burgoyne, held Fort Ticonderoga but later lost at Saratoga. This first significant American victory was followed by a winter at Valley Forge, where Washington and his generals LaFayette and Von Steuben fashioned the ragged troops into a disciplined army. Alliances with France, Spain and Holland added material resources to the Patriot cause; the aggressive expeditions of George Rogers Clark into the northwestern frontier also helped turn the tide of the war.

In 1780, the discouraged British redirected their last efforts to the weaker southern colonies. Commander Cornwallis soon occupied Georgia and swept into North and South Carolina; the capture of Charleston was a serious blow to the colonists. Only a Patriot victory at King's Mountain temporarily broke the hold. While Cornwallis, not content with control of three colonies, turned towards Virginia, Col. Nathanael Greene took advantage of the transition and recovered the Carolinas. Cornwallis took Virginia as far north as Fredericksburg and west to Charlottesville, but made the tactical error of waiting at Yorktown (August, 1781) for further developments. There he met the full and sudden force of Washington's well-prepared French-American troops and vessels. The British army at last admitted surrender on October 19; America was formally recognized as a nation in the 1783 Treaty of Paris.

IN A SENSE, the signing of that hard-won document ended the Revolution as our forefathers knew it. However, if we are to appreciate that struggle, we must relive it for ourselves — at close hand. Visit the original colonies, still existing in sites, homes and monuments throughout the eastern states; some of the more noteworthy are listed here. Your local AAA club will tell you about other points of interest before you begin your excursion into the past.

Revolutionary Battlefields and Homes

A TIME for tearing down and a time for building, the Revolution left both somber and enlightening testimonials – often side by side. America's east coast is especially rich in the battlefields of that era, still recounting tales of tragedy and triumph. Along the way, also enjoy homes and buildings that served the colonial administrators and heroes as well as the families that stood behind them.

Connecticut's shoreline was the object of several British attacks; Fort Griswold, at Groton, was especially harried by forces under American turncoat Benedict Arnold. George Washington and Count de Rochambeau planned the successful Franco-American campaign at the Joseph Webb House (Wethersfield); Lebanon retains the home of colonial governor Jonathan Trumbull. Commander Israel Putnam, Connecticut's greatest war hero, is remembered at Knapp's Tavern in Greenwich and Putnam Memorial State Park, Redding. The Nathan Hale Homestead in Coventry housed the famous Revolutionary spy.

Delaware, the first colony to ratify the Constitution, was thereby the first state. Only one battle was fought here – Cooch's Bridge, now remembered with a monument near Newark. Nearby Cooch House was occupied by Cornwallis on his way to Philadelphia, and the John Dickinson House near Dover honors one of the Revolution's greatest thinkers. Old Court (State) House in New Castle was the seat of Revolutionary government.

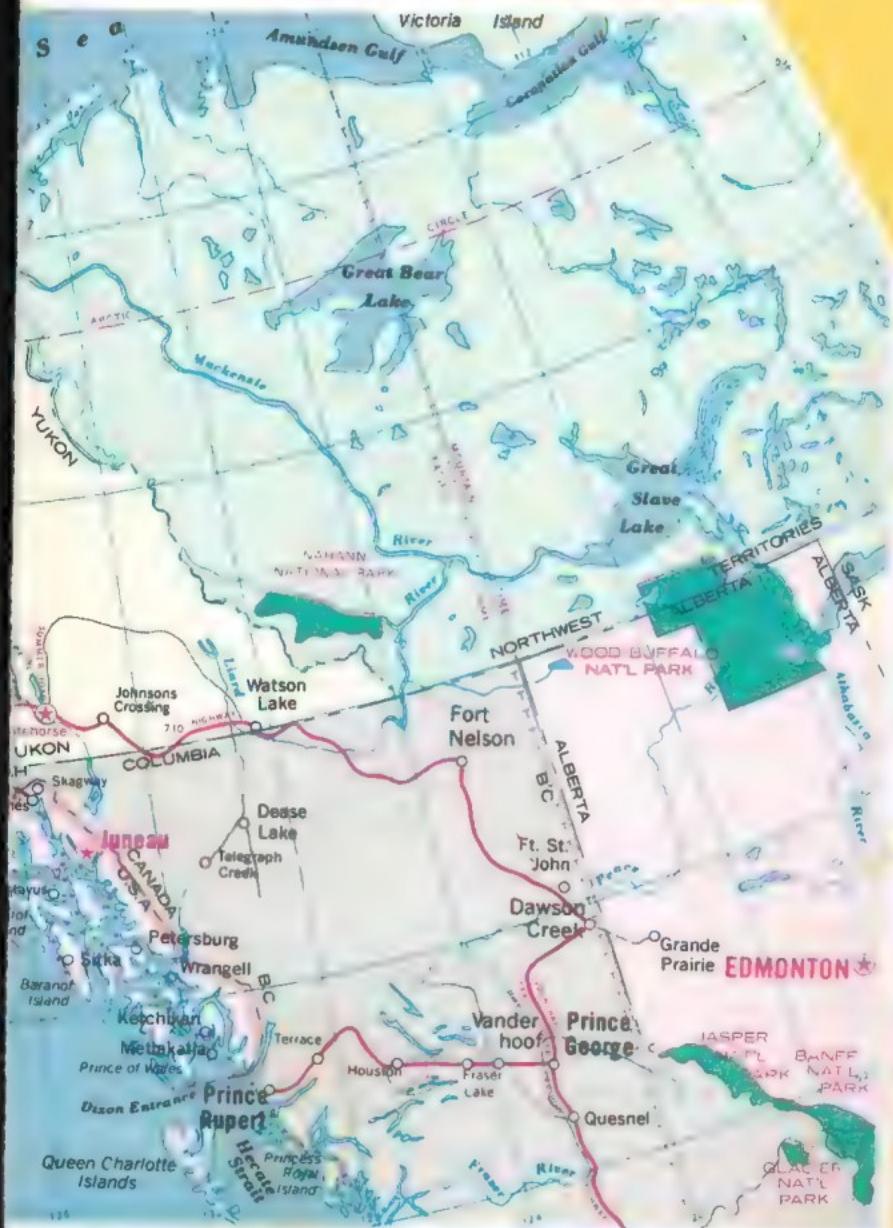
The District of Columbia wasn't yet dreamed of in 1776; but today it paints its own picture of the Revolution through museum mementos of battlefields and colonial homelife. The Smithsonian's Museum of History and Technology displays war uniforms and equipment, as well as the only extant gunboat manned by colonial troops. The National Archives shelters the three crucial documents forged by the Revolution: the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Florida, ceded by Spain to Great Britain in 1763, became a British stronghold during the Revolution. The main military base, Castillo de San Marcos at St. Augustine, survived American raids and the city became a refuge for Loyalists fleeing the colonies. Later treaties returned the peninsula to the Spanish in

1783 and gave the United States formal possession in 1821. The Florida Bicentennial Trail includes about one hundred sites of historical significance.

The British occupation of Georgia was an important step in launching the last campaign of the Revolution. The Battle of Kettle Creek (1779) temporarily stopped the Redcoat advance and boosted American morale; the site has been preserved southwest of the town of Washington. Also remaining from that era are Fort Morris (Midway); McKay House, a British-Indian trading post (Augusta); and Spring Hill Redoubt (Savannah), a British stronghold during the siege of Savannah. Meadow Gardens in Augusta reflects the lifestyle of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

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Capping the former colonial area is Maine, much of its rugged wilderness unchanged since its days as part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. British forts here were the object of numerous American naval attacks, and the state also played an important role in Benedict Arnold's ill-fated expedition to Quebec. Arnold's starting point at Fort Western (Augusta) still stands, and his route can be followed with accuracy. Also remembering military days are the earthworks of Fort George (Castine) and blockhouses at Fort Halifax (Winslow).

Maryland saw no military action, but did send its troops to almost every major engagement in the union-to-be. The Maryland State House in Annapolis was the seat of the Continental Congress when the final peace treaty was signed in 1783. Also in the city is the John Paul Jones Tomb (Navy Chapel) and the Peggy Stewart House, home of Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Fort Frederick, 5 miles south of Clear Spring, held British prisoners, as did the Hessian Barracks of Frederick. Smallwood's Retreat near Pisgah was the home of General Smallwood, Revolutionary-era commander.

Massachusetts, the first Revolutionary agitator, has a wealth of historical reminders in the east-central part of the state. Little reconstruction has been necessary for the Bicentennial, particularly in Boston. The British were forced to evacuate the city at what is now Dorchester Heights National Historic Site in south Boston. Neighboring Lexington and Concord are incorporated in the Minuteman National Historic Park. In Quincy is the Adams National Historic Site which housed four generations of that famous political family. Emphasizing the commercial aspects of colonial life is the Maritime National Historic Site in Salem.

No Revolutionary battle took place in New Hampshire, but colonists raided Fort William and Mary in New Castle in 1774 and stole arms later used against the British. Homes of the period in the state include the John Paul Jones House (Portsmouth), the General Stark House (Manchester) and the Moffat-Ladd House (Portsmouth) where William Whipple, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived.

A convenient bridge between New York and Philadelphia, New Jersey had several skirmishes and three important battles. Washington Crossing State Park,

northwest of Trenton, and the Monument to the Battle of Trenton (Trenton) are dedicated to Washington's successes. The Princeton Battlefield is preserved in an attractive state park, as is the Monmouth Battlefield. The Continental Army spent the 1779-80 winter in what is now Morristown National Historic Park, and its 1780 summer in Middlebrook Encampment at Bound Brook. Washington wrote his farewell speech to his troops at Barrien House in Rocky Hill.

Over 40 significant landmarks celebrate New York's role as a major Revolutionary battleground. Albany saw two major British campaigns from Canada; the Hudson River Valley was coveted by both armies; and the western reaches had the War's strongest campaign against the Indians. Fort Ticonderoga is one of the best preserved colonial forts, and Crown Point Reservation at Crown Point served as its outpost. Fort Standwix in Rome deterred Burgoyne's advance; he was subsequently defeated at Saratoga, now a national historic park. In Newburgh and Tappan are former headquarters of Washington; New Windsor was an important encampment area. New York City commemorates the Battle of Manhattan with several monuments and statues.

North Carolina was the first colony to urge independence in the Continental Congress and the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed here over a year before the national one. In 1776, Patriots successfully battled Loyalists at Moores Creek, now a national military park. Guilford Courthouse National Military Park commemorates the struggle of Nathanael Greene's troops with Cornwallis' men. Historic Halifax has interesting 18th-century buildings and Tryon Palace in New Bern is a reconstruction of the Governor's Palace.

A Quaker colony initially hesitant to join the war, Pennsylvania became a colonial leader by hosting the Continental Congresses at Philadelphia, Lancaster and York. Historic sites are plentiful in the three cities today, most notably at Philadelphia's Independence Park. Brandywine Battlefield survives at Chadds Ford, while Valley Forge and Washington Crossing state parks retain earthworks and headquarters associated with the famous general. A lesser known contributor to the American cause was Hopewell Village, now a well-preserved ironmaking town.

Brave Rhode Island was the first to attack British ships (1765) and the first to declare independence (May 4, 1776). The hard-fought Battle of Rhode

Island, in which the Redcoats, is

Island, which wrested Newport from the British, is remembered with a plaque at Portsmouth. Of special interest is the Newport Historical District; its 18th-century buildings include the headquarters of both the British and French commanders. Among the remaining forts and earthworks are Fort Barton, Riverton; Green End Fort, Middletown; Fort Butts, Portsmouth; and Tonomy Hill, Newport. The Nathaniel Greene Homestead is in Anthony; the Governor Stephen Hopkins House, in Providence.

In South Carolina, 188 battles were fought — more than in any other colony. The repulsion of the British from Charleston in 1776 kept the South free of British control for three years, effecting an easy transfer of supplies to northern Patriots. The victory site, Fort Moultrie, is preserved near Fort Sumter National Monument; also in Charleston are the Colonial Powder Magazine, Exchange and Miles Brewton House, once a British headquarters. Major battle sites include Camden Battlefield, King's Mountain National Military Park, Cowpens National Battlefield and Eutaw Battlefield.

Not yet a colony in 1776, the Vermont wilderness was known as the Hampshire Grants. The Hubbardton Battlefield, site of the major military action in Vermont, is now a 50-acre state park. A monument in Bennington commemorates the American victory at the Battle of Bennington. Burlington features the Ethan Allen grave and monument; in Windsor is the Old Constitution House where the state's constitution was drafted and adopted.

Outspoken Virginia contributed a disproportionate share of patriots and politicians to the war effort. Colonial Williamsburg is a faithful reconstruction of the original capital. George Washington Birthplace National Monument, north of Stratford, displays 18th-century farm life. Other colonial homes include those of Jefferson (Monticello, near Charlottesville); George Washington (Mt. Vernon, south of Alexandria); and Richard Lee (Stratford Hall, Stratford). Yorktown saw the War's last battle.

West Virginia, part of the Virginia colony in 1776, contributed a generous share of troops to the Revolution. Remaining historic sites include the home of Gen. Horatio Gates, Traveler's Rest; and Pratio Rio, home of Gen. Charles Lee (both private properties in Leetown). Martinsburg boasts the Gen. Adam Stephen House.

FROM TODAY'S FREEDOMFEST . . .



These, then, are the physical evidences of the Nation's first beginnings. Equally important, though, is the living history around us, as it is seen through the eyes of the 20th century. To the west stretch the great pioneer trails of the 1800's, their weathered landmarks now supplemented by convenient accommodations for the modern explorer. The Indian heritages harbored in today's towns and reservations tell of the original Americans who preceded the Founding Fathers. Finally, the unique handcrafts created by a self-sufficient nation for two centuries still flourish in the youngest as well as the oldest communities. For 1976, explore a living history theme of your choice — or simply enjoy your favorite city's Bicentennial events.

Those Crafty Americans

INGENUITY born of frontier life's demands helped the first settlers adapt European craftstyles to their special purposes. Newly cleared forests became furniture and hearthside spinning wheels; plow-broken stones formed the first potter's kilns. While some of the skills known to the colonists fell by the wayside with coming of the industrial revolution, others survived and have enjoyed a 20th-century revival. If you plan to learn about regional arts during your travels, take the time to enjoy local music and down-home food where you can; they will bring the crafts delightfully into context.

One of the best ways to appreciate early American inventiveness is to explore the re-created villages where the older crafts — candlemaking, glassblowing, metalworking and weaving — are perpetuated. The former colonial capital of Williamsburg, Virginia, is one of the best known such sites. Here craftspersons explain their trades to tourists; they also drill several times weekly as a costumed militia. The Avero Complex of St. Augustine, Florida, and Historic Smithville, New Jersey, are other intriguing 18th-century reproductions. Lifestyles of early New Englanders are presented at Sturbridge Village, Massachusetts, and Shelburne, Vermont, with original homes and shops

of settlers in the area. Working artisans and carefully researched displays trace the history of crafts to the 20th century in Smith's Clove, near Monroe, New York. Greenfield Village at Dearborn, Michigan, dwells on the 19th century, with potter's houses and tintype shops as well as replicas of famous historic buildings. Little changed since their mid-1800 beginnings are Iowa's Amana Colonies, where farm crafts are demonstrated.

American crafts are also alive and flourishing in modern communities throughout the Nation; Appalachia and the South are particularly well represented. Arkansas holds annual craft fairs at Eureka Springs in May, Heber Springs in October and Wareagle in mid-autumn. Gatlinburg, Tennessee features a Fall Craftsman's Festival, and the Great Smoky Mountain region (North Carolina-Tennessee) has a healthy share of native industries. Asheville, where silverworking and potterymaking may be observed, is representative of the area; also in North Carolina is the Mabry Mill (with pioneer crafts) and the Parkway Craft Center, both points on the Blue Ridge Parkway. Among Pennsylvania's numerous craft fairs is the Kutztown Dutch Folk Festival, held in autumn; basket-, barrel- and quiltmaking are featured. Culinary arts, quilting and other native skills are popular at state fairs, and one of the best known is held the third week of August in Des Moines, Iowa.

Indian Country

THE FIRST AMERICANS had much to teach the uncertain arrivals at Plymouth Rock, including simple survival in an uncompromising wilderness. Today, visits to Indian communities are still an education — and a pleasure as well.

Indigenous Indian music and dancing styles, religion and mythologies have contributed much to Southwestern cultures. Window Rock, Arizona, headquarters of the Navajo, has an extensive tribal museum. A self-help project for the Bicentennial includes the building of a heritage center and outdoor theater. New Mexico has several pueblos — Zuni, Taos, and San Ildefonso — with shops and points of interest on or near their reservations. Taos is especially photogenic with its round ovens and old dwellings. Acoma, one of the oldest continuously inhabited communities in the United States, is perched on a

360-foot mesa in New Mexico.

Great Plains Indians once roamed much of the Midwest; the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota, home for part of the Sioux Nation, offers fishing, swimming, boating and camping opportunities as well as demonstrations of Indian roping and dancing skills. For the Bicentennial, a steel sculpture of a Plains Indian will dominate a park planned for Wichita, Kansas. Anadarko, Oklahoma features a re-created Indian City, an Indian hall of fame and a Southern Plains Indian Museum.

The Northwestern States, home for Shoshone, Arapahoe, Crow, Bannock and other tribes, have several seasonal events for visitors. The Wind River reservation, near Lander, Wyoming, holds dances and a powwow for the public; Montana's Rocky Boy Indian Reservation near Havre welcomes tourists to its mid-summer All Indian celebration. Indian Sun Dances at Fort Hall, Idaho, are held in mid-July or late August.

Indian activities are more isolated in the corners of the Nation, although Emerson Park in Auburn, New York has a re-created village. New York City boasts the elaborate Museum of the American Indian. North of Florida's Everglades National Park, four Seminole tribes live in picturesque straw huts.

When visiting Indian communities, it is well to respect tribal privacy; never take pictures without permission, and do inquire about local visiting regulations before starting your trip.



In the Explorers' Footsteps

WESTWARD EXPLORATION was born almost simultaneously with the Revolutionary War; Daniel Boone was but the first of many trailbreakers on his 1775 trek through Cumberland Gap. Part of his route is still traceable via US 11 from Front Royal to Bristol, Virginia; the scenic Shenandoah Valley along the way is much as it was in his day. From Bristol US 58 leads west to Cumberland Gap National Park and the Gap itself, the original gateway to Tennessee. Farther southwest at Nashville (take SR 63, I-75 south and I-40 west), the Natchez Trace begins, stretching to

Natchez, Mississippi, via a parkway of the same name. This vital frontier passageway of the early 1800's is highlighted today by Tennessee's Meriwether Lewis Park and historic Connelly's Tavern, in Natchez.

After Lewis and Clark encouraged its exploration, the mighty Mississippi became a "trail" in its own right; St. Louis was the jumping-off place. The Jefferson National Expansion Monument and Museum here illustrate the city's role in the Nation's development. Independence and St. Joseph, Missouri, were starting points for the Old Oregon Trail. Part of the Oregon can be traced by joining US 30 near Kearney, Nebraska, then following the North Platte River west to Ogallala. At Ash Hollow, 26 miles northwest of Ogallala, wagons had to be lowered from a hillcrest by windlasses. West on US 26 is Fort Laramie, Wyoming; partially restored for visitors, this landmark was a stopping point for thousands of fortune seekers on their way to Oregon, Utah and California. One of the Oregon's last outposts — Independence Rock, 53 miles southwest of Casper, Wyoming, on SR 220 — is inscribed with the names of thousands of the Trail's travelers.

Idaho has its South Pass, today duplicated by US 30 to Pocatello and I-80N to Boise, founded during the West's gold rush of 1862. Nevada's Humboldt Trail following the Humboldt River by way of I-80 and US 40, was once part of the California Trail. From the river's westward reaches, I-80 continues to California's Donner State Park where the Donner wagon train was disastrously lost in Sierra snows, and on to Sutter's Fort at Sacramento, the first white outpost in the state.

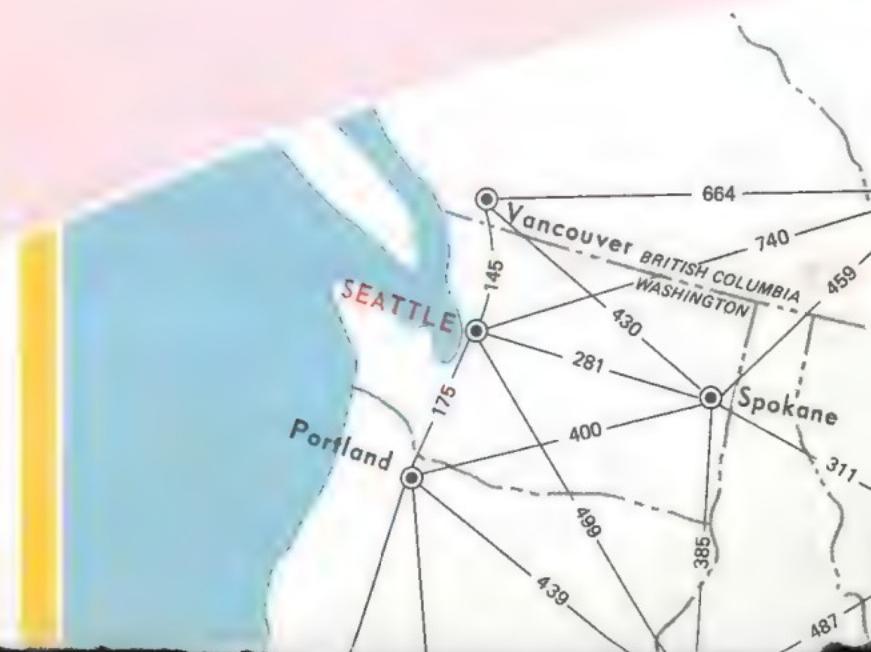
The Santa Fe Trail began in Independence, Missouri — also the site of Fort Osage, first U.S. fort in the Louisiana Territory. The trail itself can be picked up farther west on US 56 as it turns south towards Dodge City, known for its notorious Boot Hill and Fort Dodge. From here, modern US 50 bypasses the Trail but continues to La Junta, Colorado; 8 miles east on SR 194 is Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, an Indian rendezvous and a way station on the Trail. The old route's final landmark is Santa Fe, New Mexico, now linked to La Junta by US 350, Raton Pass and I-25. Among the noteworthy Spanish-American buildings here is the 17th-century Palace of Governors, the oldest public structure in the United States.

EXISTING REMINDERS of American history, waiting to be rediscovered, are an important dimension in the Bicentennial. But what of brand-new thoughts and interests from today's national character and culture? Especially for 20th-century citizens, the Bicentennial has created projects touching on all of the states.

Special Projects '76

RAILROADING IT is a good way to link popular Bicentennial destination cities — possibly in conjunction with motoring. You may even want to follow the American Freedom Train, a restored steam-powered locomotive that will visit 48 states during its 1975-76 tour. Its moving walkway carries viewers through cars displaying material on sports, movies, American heroes and other subjects; the train also contains important historic documents. The 17,000-mile run, which began April 1, 1975, includes major communities throughout the United States.

ABOVE-GROUND ARCHEOLOGY is the Bicentennial project for the recovery of historic relics now harbored in attics, cellars, storage rooms and garages. Old photographs, maps, books and letters are being recognized for their archeological value. If you find an item at home or in your travels that might interest your community, contact the Society of American Archeology, 1703 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.



OPERATION SAIL '76 commemorates seafaring history as over 100 tall-masted sailing vessels from the United States and foreign countries visit several American ports. After a race ending in Newport, Rhode Island, the ships will converge on New York Harbor on July 4 for special ceremonies; a parade from Battery Park to City Hall will follow.

THE "BIKECENTENNIAL" offers a uniquely personal way to see the country up close. Historic trips might include parts of the explorers' westward trails, the old Spanish streets of California or Paul Revere's famous route in Lexington. Washington, D.C. is noted for its 25-mile loop of national monuments and garden areas; the George Rogers Clark trail in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri is being developed to include hiking-biking trails. The national Bikecentennial organization also plans to publish routings linking the eastern and western seaboards in time for 1976 bikers.

WILLING WALKERS will enjoy the Bicentennial plans of the National Hiking and Ski Touring Association (NAHSTA), which is encouraging each state to develop 200 miles of new hiking trails by the end of 1976. Canals, too, provide hours of happy wandering, and many are being restored for the Bicentennial. The restored locks of Lehigh Canal in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and the C & O Canal running from Washington, D.C. to the Cumberland, Maryland area are among those open to visitors; the latter has several camping facilities along its 184-mile length. A 19th-century style canal boat will operate as a tourist attraction at the C & O's northern terminal in Cumberland.

THE ORAL HISTORY TRADITION is one of the Nation's most expressive ways to preserve the past. Historical societies and libraries in several cities are accumulating the numerous legends passed verbally from generation to generation to supplement history books. In New York, Worcester City is collecting stories of the Civil War's Underground Railroad, while senior citizens in Oyster Bay and Hoosick Falls are developing their own oral history projects. As you travel, you may want to interview the older members of a rural town for their impressions, or record your own parents' memories on tape for posterity.

MUSIC MAKERS will enhance several local celebrations. A youth band competition will enliven the

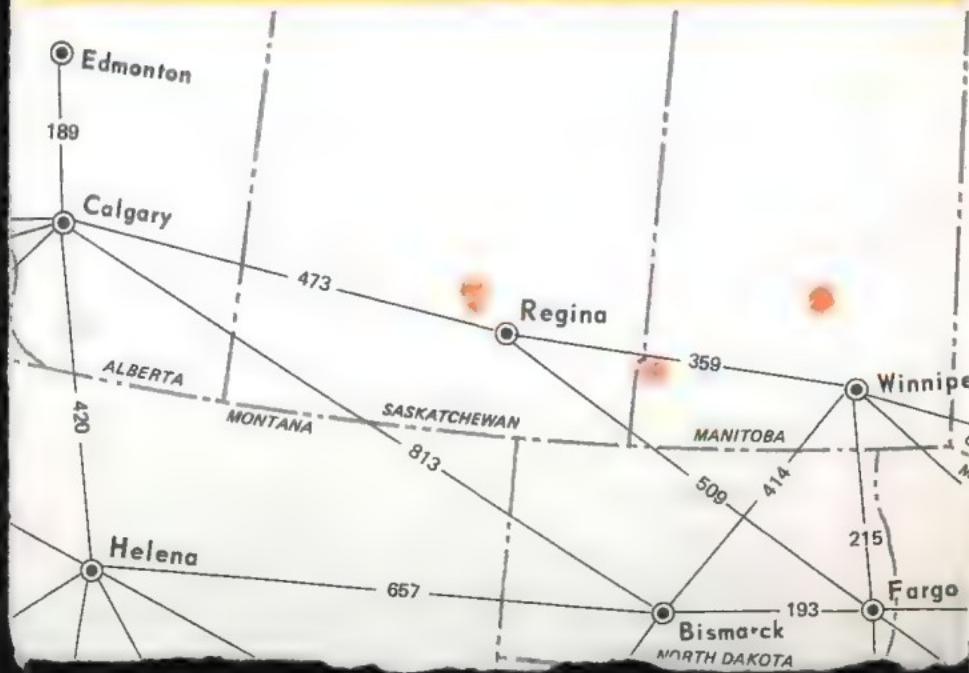
International Peace Garden's July 4 in Bottineau, North Dakota. Other events include the Old Time Fiddlers' Contest of Weiser, Idaho; the Salute to American Music series in New York City; and the "Bicentennial Horizons of American Music" festival to be held in St. Louis.

FORWARD '76 celebrates its own name: Freedom of Religion Will Advance Real Democracy. Projects to instill a religious emphasis in the Bicentennial include the 1976 publishing of *The Bible, Today's English Version*; concerts of Jewish liturgical music in New York, Philadelphia and Boston; and an exposition of American mission history in St. Francis, South Dakota.

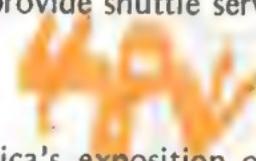
Cities in Celebration

WHILE the Bicentennial abounds with worthwhile local programs, the plans of Boston, the District of Columbia, New York and Philadelphia are especially noteworthy. Forming the Four Cities Bicentennial Federation, these communities are cooperating to provide special visitor services, coordinating activities on a grand scale.

The sampling of Bicentennial activities given here is not intended to be comprehensive. For detailed information, check with your local AAA club; it receives up-to-date information on plans for your area.



BOSTON charts its major role in U.S. history with a program called Boston 200. The city's 345-year heritage is highlighted not only by its famous Freedom Trail, but also by eight new supplementary paths incorporating lesser-known but intriguing points of interest. "City Games," a pamphlet produced by the Children's Museum, humanizes history with such pastimes as "Steeple Chase" (for roof watchers) and "Spot and Plot," played on wharves. An extensive visitor information system at City Hall includes the use of Boston citizens as guides, as well as a child-care center, women's center and brochure-map service. Bicentennial buses provide shuttle service to popular attractions.



NEW YORK, America's exposition of big business, the arts and 20th-century lifestyles, isn't often thought of for its contribution to history. The Bicentennial, however, offers the chance to rediscover the city's past — within a modern framework. New York's theme, "The First Capital of the Second Centennial," concentrates on its unique cultural and ethnic diversity. Activities include the addition of an American Museum wing to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the reconstruction of the South Street Seaport, the city's oldest port area. Historic homes will be opened to the public for extended hours during spring and summer of 1976. A renovated Yankee Stadium will sponsor Bicentennial games for sports fans, and children may view a new museum in Brooklyn. Richmond Town, on Staten Island, traces the development of American villages with 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century buildings. Assisting visitors are the International Reception Center for the Bicentennial and inexpensive Culture Loop buses.

PHILADELPHIA, synonymous with the name of Revolution in 1776, has much to show and tell for the Bicentennial. Some 75 countries are sharing in its celebration by sending performing arts groups, major exhibits and distinguished citizens. Bicentennial information is summarized in a new guidebook, "Passports to History;" an Airport Rail Line and Bicentennial buses ease transportation worries. A World Sculpture Garden at Fairmount Park, a Mummers Museum and the Shubert Theater Performing Arts Center supplement traditional points of interest to be seen on historic tours.

Valley Forge Park, a short drive west from

Philadelphia, commemorates the famous encampment of Washington and his troops with comprehensive tours. Facilities will be enlarged for the Bicentennial, and on July 4 covered wagons from every state will converge here as part of the "National Wagon Train Pilgrimage."

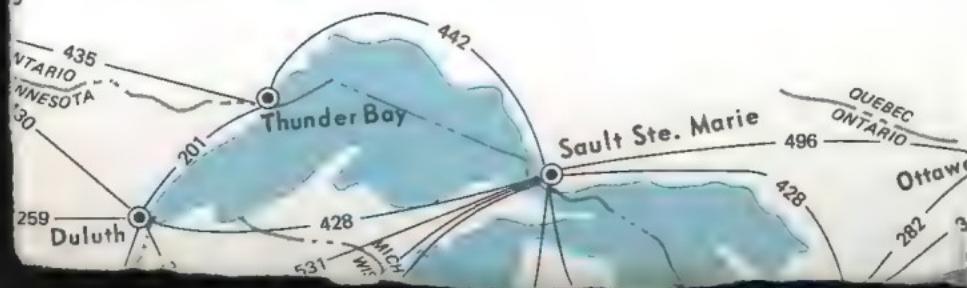


WASHINGTON, D.C., the operational heart of American democracy, enlivens the Bicentennial with its urbane approach. Its seasonal festivals, the April Cherry Blossom Parade and summer Smithsonian Folklife Festival, will be broadened in scope to reflect the Nation's 200-year-old history. Other attractions that bring the American heritage into focus include the White House, Capitol, National Archives, Library of Congress and a host of Smithsonian museums and national monuments. Tourmobiles offer narrated shuttle tours to 11 popular points of interest.

Alexandria, Virginia, just south of Washington, has the most extensive Bicentennial plans in the area with the exception of the Capital itself. Here one of the state's three Bicentennial Centers doubles as a visitor information building and a museum exhibiting the northern Virginia colonial lifestyle. Also here is a new Bicentennial Arts Center, where skilled artisans produce textiles, pottery and metalwork. A Colonial Games Festival and a puppet theater are also being planned; the city is also worth a visit for its continuous guardianship of its 18th-century appearance.

Mount Vernon, Virginia, 9 miles south of Alexandria, is George Washington's estate and burial site. Plans for the summer of 1976 include a sound and light spectacle, a Bicentennial gift from France.

Mileage Cha



A Regional Glimpse

THE SOUTHEAST, united by a warm climate and graceful culture, extends its natural hospitality for Bicentennial visitors. Alabama and Florida are mapping Bicentennial trails, linking sites of historic interest; Georgia is creating a Revolutionary Battlefield Park in Savannah. Kentucky opens two significant new parks in 1976, Louisiana plans a Bicentennial plaza at Baton Rouge and Mississippi adopts the Department of Interior's "Johnny Horizon" environmental program. And, as North Carolina hosts a "Living Colonial Farm" at its state fair, its sister state beautifies South Carolina communities through an "Emphasis '76" program. All of the southeastern states will be portrayed in the Tennessee Valley Bicentennial Caravan; its mobile museums will travel throughout Tennessee.



THE MIDEAST, original melting pot of the Nation, is rightfully proud of its strong colonial heritage. Delaware, the first state, creates several new biking trails as D.C. plans a National Visitors Center; nearby Maryland restores the US frigate *Constellation* in Baltimore. Also of note are New Jersey's proposals for a Liberty Park in Jersey City, Ohio's planned archeological exploration of Fort Gower and Pennsylvania's American Wind Symphony of Pittsburgh, a floating arts center visiting the Nation's coastal towns. Virginia's new Yorktown Victory Center will serve as a permanent souvenir of the Bicentennial; West Virginia is restoring five major sites significant to the state.

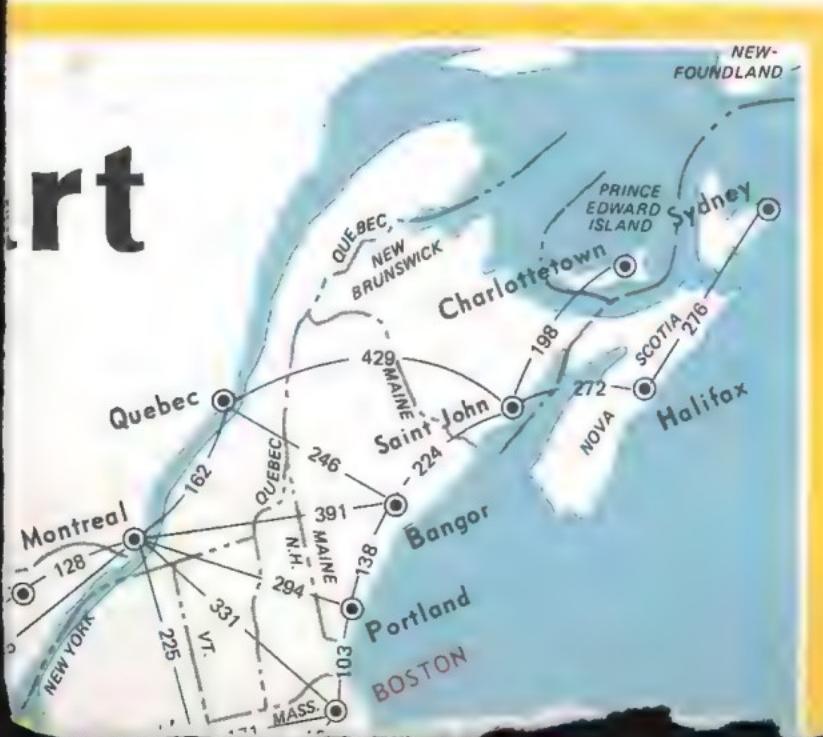
THE NORTHEAST makes the most of its position at the core of American history for the Bicentennial. The "Constitution State," Connecticut, plans to establish a permanent Museum of Connecticut History. Maine's Penobscot Expedition will survey wreck sites of American vessels sunk during the Revolution, Massachusetts is creating extensive visitor services in Boston, and New Hampshire's capitol building will display four historic dioramas. New York's Bicentennial Barge will tour state waterways with a display of state Revolutionary history. In Rhode Island, Fort Adams (Newport) is being restored. Innovative Vermont is presently commemorating 19th-century transportation modes with its Bicentennial Steam Train, which links major cities.

THE GREAT LAKES STATES, linked by their

"Water Wonderland," also share some of their Bicentennial plans. Illinois and Indiana are cooperating in marking the George Rogers Clark Trail, which shaped the early history of both states. Michigan, meanwhile, sponsors "Industrial Heritage USA," a traveling exhibit on the history and development of industry. As a contrast, the rural past is remembered in Old World Wisconsin, a grouping of farmhouses in Eagle that represents the early settlement of the state's ethnic groups.

THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES host imaginative birthday plans throughout its broad expanse of farms and rangelands. Iowa's Foxfire program will record senior citizens' remarks on tape as a living history of state growth, Minnesota sponsors a statewide river cleanup, and Nebraska sets 12 modern sculptures along its interstate highway. Canada's neighbor, North Dakota, adds an International Peace Tower to its International Peace Garden in Bottineau; South Dakota's projects include the excavation of 900-year-old pre-Mandan lodge sites and the building of a model farm.

THE SOUTH CENTRAL STATES, land of oil, cattle ranches, cotton farms and space technology, has a little bit of everything to please the 1976 tourist. Arkansas celebrates the centennial of Malvern with historic markers, and Kansas builds a Mid-America All-Indian Center in Wichita. As Missouri restores the riverfront area near the capital, Jefferson City, Oklahoma reconstructs its historic town of Guthrie. Austin, Texas is restoring and beautifying the city's waterways and the open spaces around them.



THE SOUTHWEST, rimmed with ancient sandstone, is a timeless land brimming with new ideas for the Nation's birthday. Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah have all joined efforts to restore the Dominguez-Escalante Trail, commemorating an exploratory trek in the area during the Revolutionary years. California's numerous plans include the naming of a Pacific Coast Bicentennial Bikeway which combines Routes SR 1 and US.101. Innovative Nevada will re-create its Centennial Medallion of 1876, which was unique for its time, using the current State Bicentennial Logo.

THE NORTHWEST, dramatically scenic with towering mountain ranges, dim rainforests and great prairie rivers, boasts several grandiose plans for 1976. Idaho is creating an Inter-Mountain Science Experiment Center at Idaho Falls, to be the largest science.museum in the interior Northwest; Montana's widescale "Towns of Tomorrow" project aims at preserving the state's small towns. In Oregon, an exhibit traveling to over 70 cities is entitled "Ten Thousand Years in Oregon: The History of Progressive Man." Washington hopes to create a Japanese-American Cultural Center in Seattle, while Wyoming will construct a Heritage Meeting House and Museum at Independence Rock Historic Park.

ALASKA AND HAWAII, though on the Nation's outer fringes, enthusiastically share the country's pride in its many heritages. For the Bicentennial, Alaska is restoring the original log cabin of Russian fur traders at Kodiak. Hawaiian history appears in its Polynesian Voyage, a sailing of an authentic canoe from Honolulu to Tahiti and back, reenacting the journey of original settlers.

ALL THE STATES, clearly individuals in their manner of expressing pride in the Nation's birthday, are unified by their common use of the national Bicentennial symbol. The symbol, which evolved from the stars, stripes and colors of the U.S. flag, takes the form of a double star to symbolize the passing of two centuries. It also serves as a gay reminder of the furred bunting traditionally used in time of celebration throughout the Nation. Look for its appearance as you travel in '76: it will be used by thousands of Designated Bicentennial Communities for their many nationally recognized projects and activities.

... TO THE AMERICAN EVOLUTION

THE BICENTENNIAL is a time for developing human resources and potentials — but it should not stop here. For the intent of the celebration is not just to accelerate what we usually do in the arts and sciences; it is meant to continue the awareness of our heritage beyond 1976 and into our third century. The "Continuing Revolution" is a challenge — to take less of the good in the Nation for granted, and to make more of it where we can.

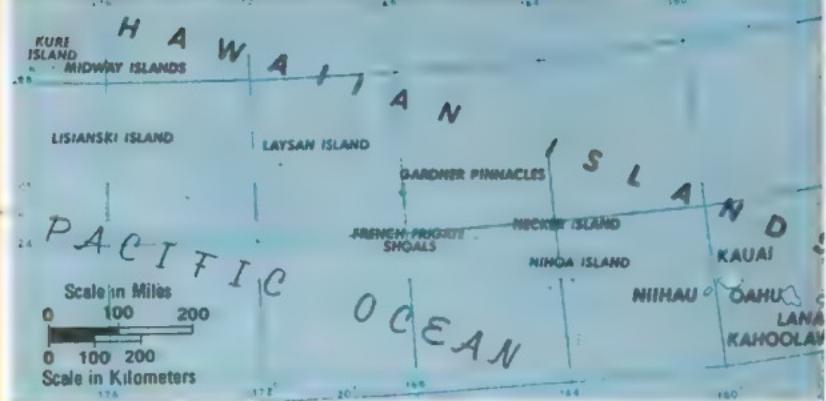
How will this challenge be carried out in the future? Just one example of a community in action is Donley County, Texas, where children from three towns are making bricks to build a new cultural amphitheater. Keep America Beautiful, Inc., is using the Bicentennial to clean up and rebuild neglected downtown districts; the Johnny Horizon program of the Department of the Interior is expanding its efforts to conserve and protect parklands. Immunization '76 is a program providing for healthier generations in the future.

On the individual level, you might ask your local Bicentennial Committee or your State Bicentennial Commission what you can do to assist in a community improvement or help with a regional celebration or activity. Contribute to your city's resource centers and libraries, and use them regularly to enhance your own appreciation. And, as always, plan wisely to make the best possible use of the country's resources; as a motorist, combine errands and obey the speed limit to conserve precious gas.

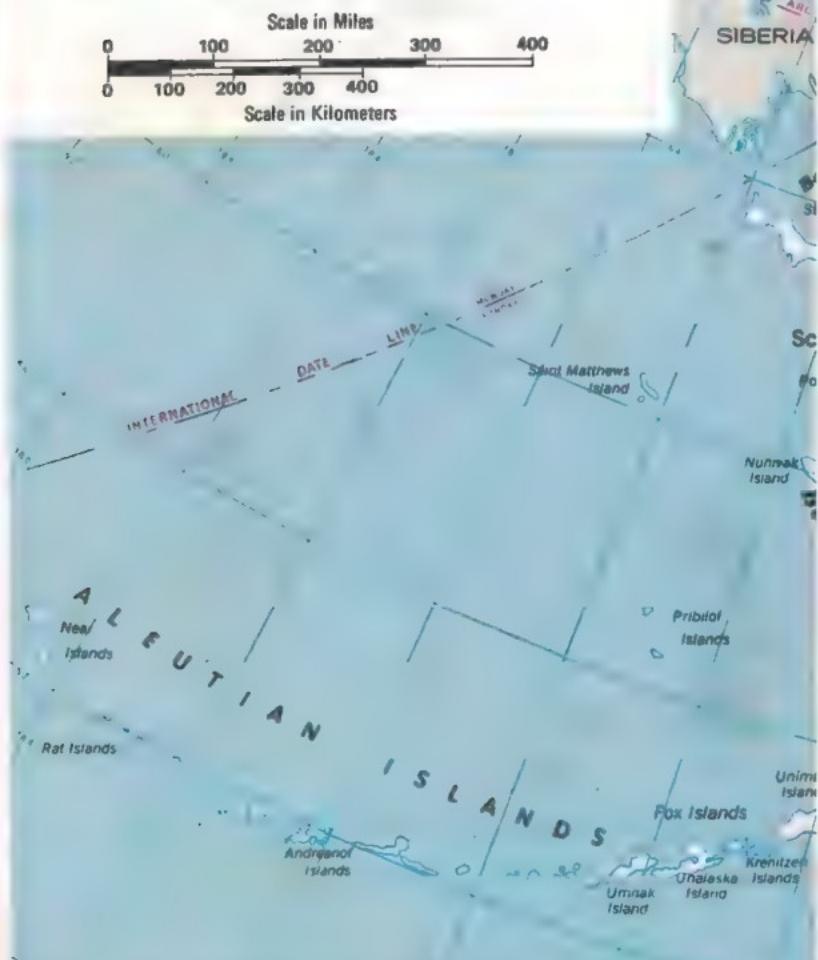
The horizons offered by the Bicentennial are almost unlimited, going far beyond the mere curing of the Nation's physical problems. The process of creating a more perfect Union is a process helped by our daily attitudes — in working together, living together and learning together. By setting our cooperative goals now, we can strive for the best that the third centennial has to offer — by way of the Continuing Revolution.

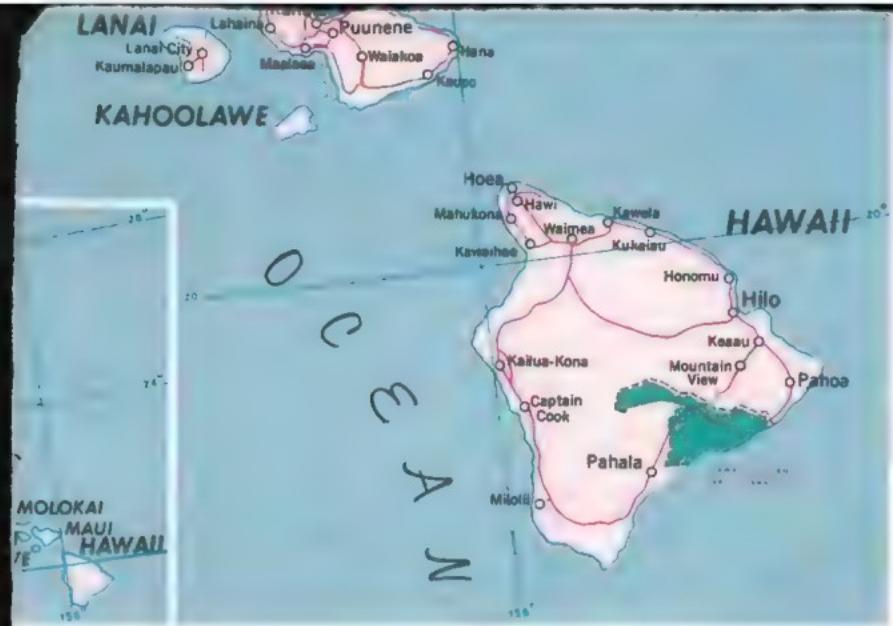


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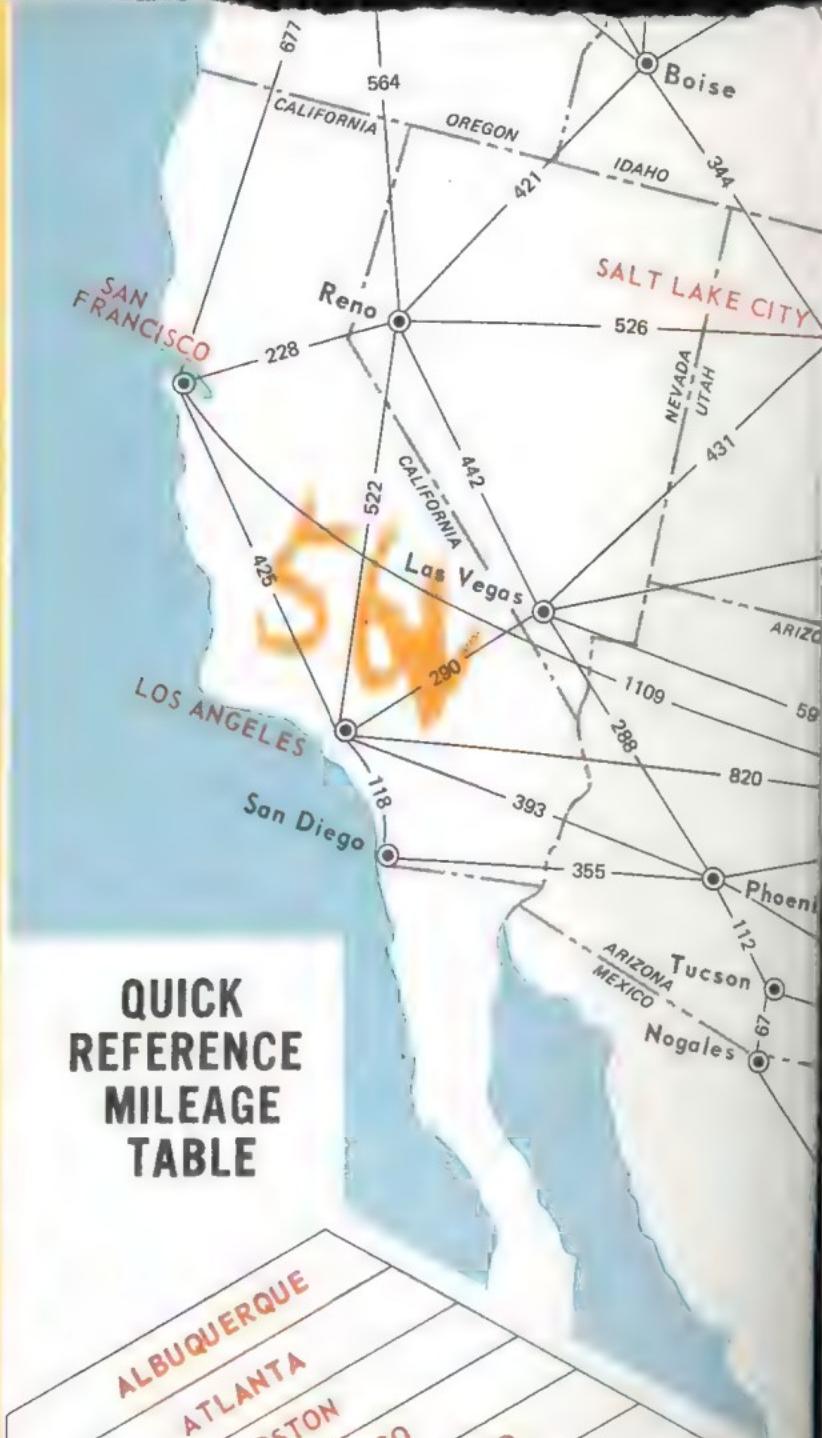
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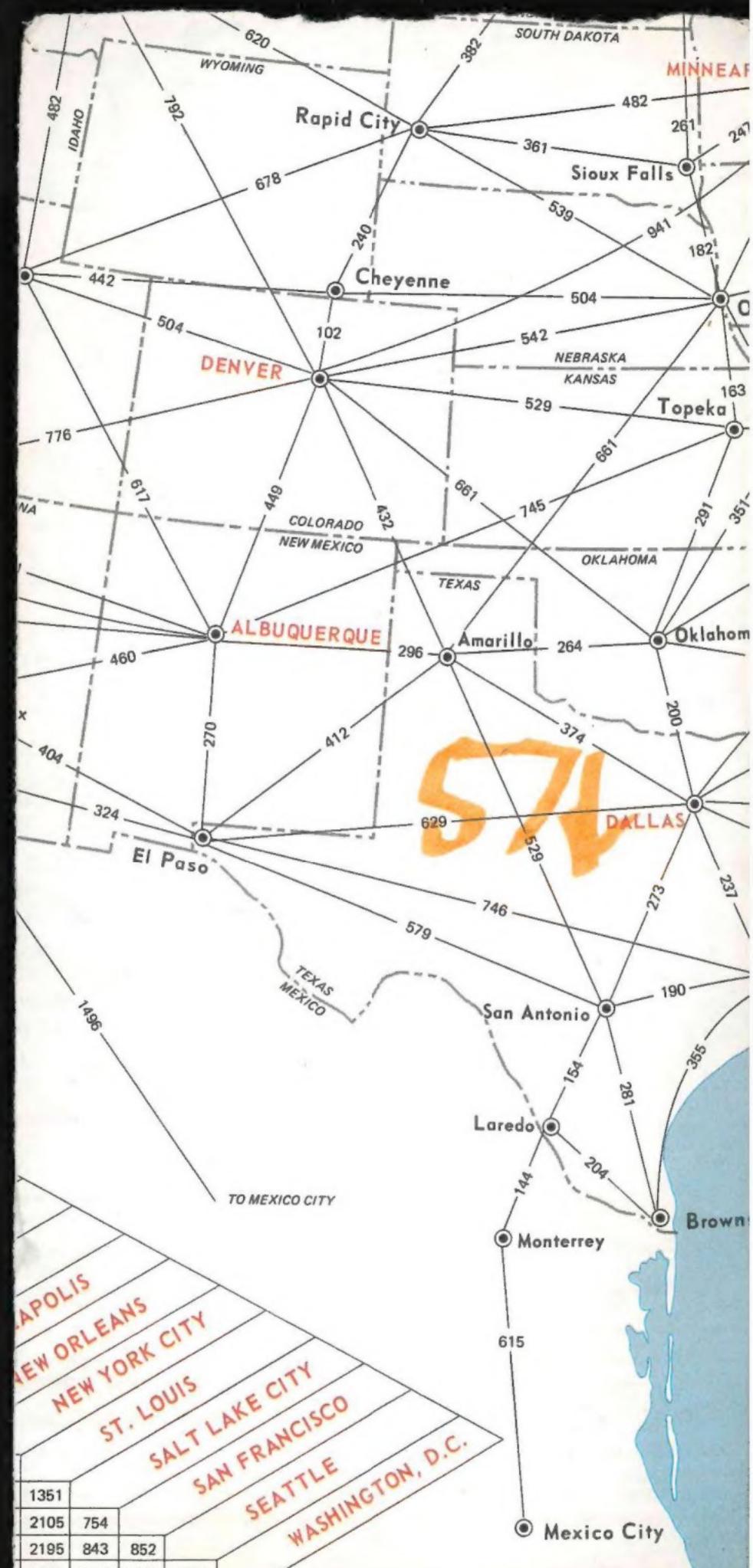
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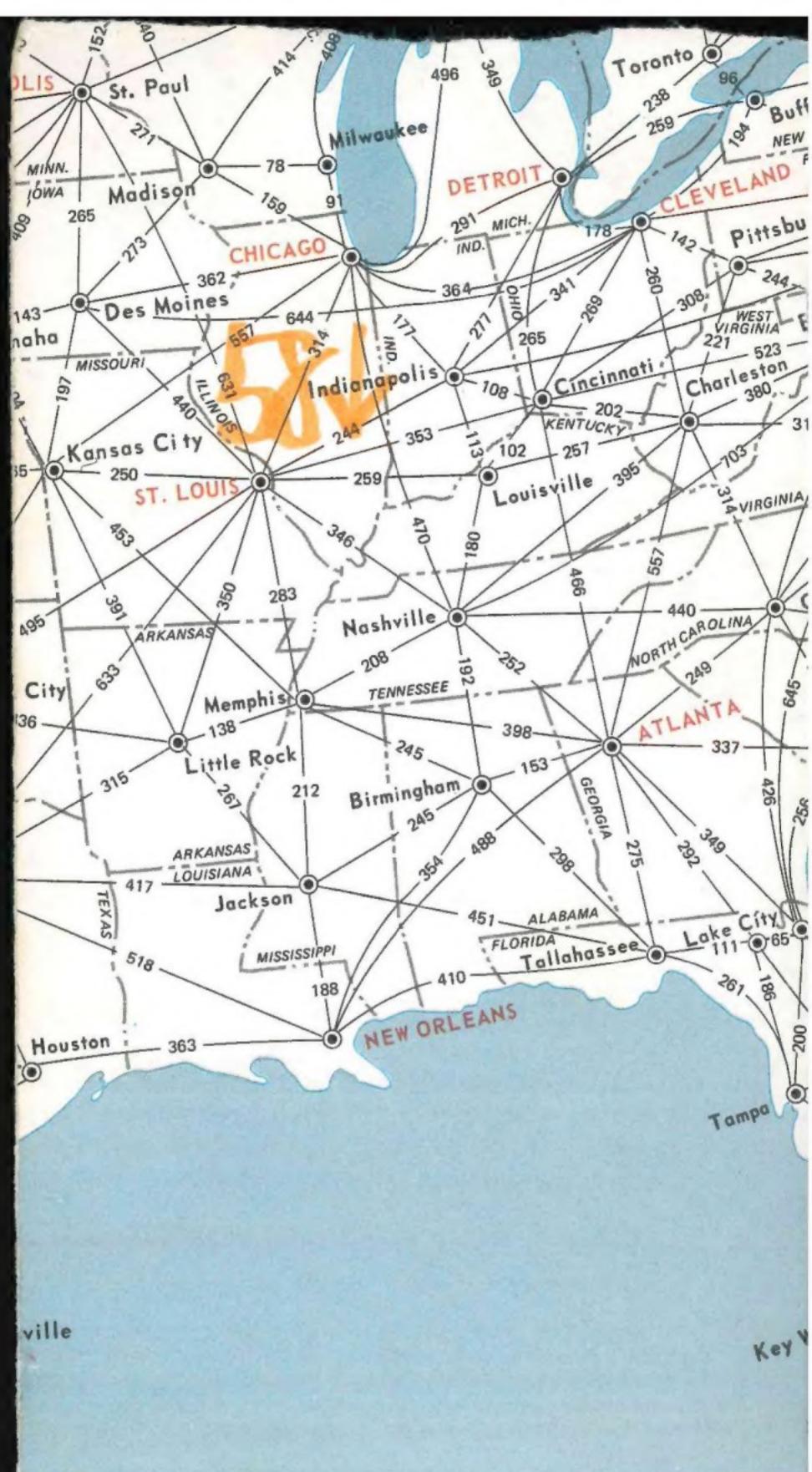




QUICK REFERENCE MILEAGE TABLE

ALBUQUERQUE			ATLANTA			BOSTON			CHICAGO			CLEVELAND			DALLAS			DENVER			DETROIT			LOS ANGELES			MIAMI			MINNE																			
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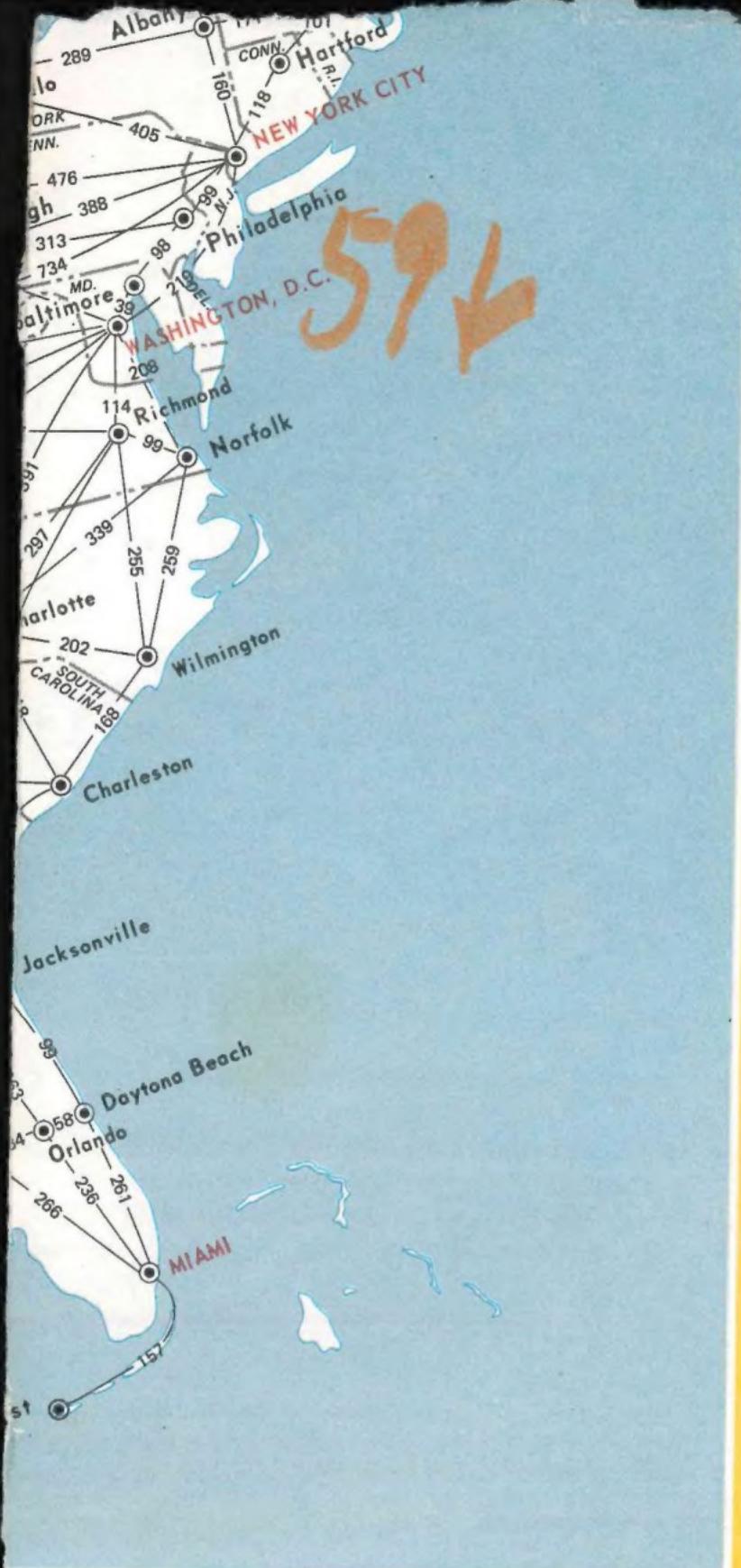
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Seattle to Dallas
from the table
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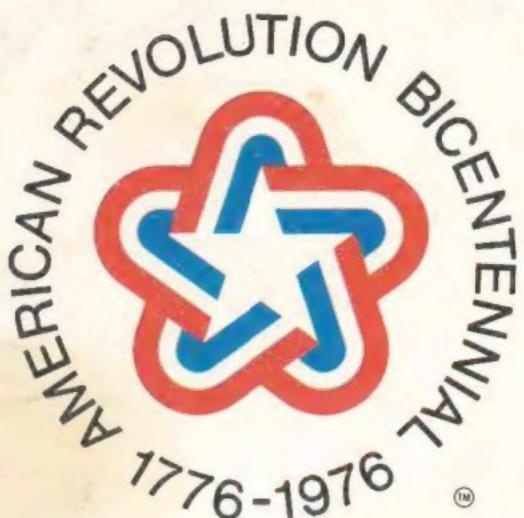
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New York City, N.Y. to Reno, Nev.

New York City to San Francisco
from the table 3045 mi.
Subtract San Francisco to Reno
from the chart - 228 mi.

Total, New York City to
Reno 2817 mi.



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